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In The
Supreme Court of the United States

SUE EVENWEL, ET AL.,

Appellants,

v.

GREG ABBOTT, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS GOVERNOR OF TEXAS, ET AL.,

Appellees.

On Appeal From The United States District Court For The Western District Of Texas

BRIEF OF THE TEXAS SENATE HISPANIC CAUCUS AND THE TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS AS *AMICI CURIAE* IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES

NINA PERALES
Counsel of Record
THOMAS A. SAENZ
JOHN PAUL SALMON
MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
110 Broadway, Suite 300
San Antonio, TX 78205
(210) 224-5476
nperales@maldef.org

Counsel for Amici Curiae

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INTEREST OF AMICI CURIAE[1]

Established in 1987, the Senate Hispanic Caucus is comprised of all Hispanic Texas State Senators and those Senators who represent districts with large minority populations. The goals of the Senate Hispanic Caucus include promoting legislative initiatives that better the Texas Hispanic community, particularly in the areas of economic development, health, education, civic engagement and civil rights. The members of the Senate Hispanic Caucus advance its mission through introducing, educating Senators about, and voting in support of legislation that benefits the Latino community in Texas, as well as voting against legislation that harms the Latino community. Members of the Senate Hispanic Caucus live in demographically diverse districts that will suffer severe negative effects from adoption of the apportionment metrics urged by Plaintiffs, including loss of constituent representation and diminished regional presence in the Legislature.

The Mexican American Caucus (MALC) was founded in 1973 in the Texas House of Representatives for

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[1] Pursuant to Rule 37.6, counsel for amici curiae state that no counsel for a party authored this brief in whole or in part, and no counsel or party made a monetary contribution intended to fund the preparation or submission of this brief. No person or entity other than amici curiae, their members, or their counsel has made a monetary contribution to the preparation or submission of this brief. The parties have consented to the filing of this brief, and letters reflecting their consent have been filed with the Clerk.

the purpose of strengthening the numbers of Latino House members and better representing a united Latino constituency across the state. MALC is the oldest and largest Latino legislative caucus in the United States. MALC has a membership of 39 House members from all parts of the state, and MALC members vote as a bloc on consequential matters for Latino constituents, including voting rights. Members of MALC live in demographically diverse districts that will suffer severe negative effects from the adoption of the apportionment metrics urged by Plaintiffs, including loss of constituent representation and diminished regional presence in the Legislature.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

The apportionment metrics advanced by Plaintiffs would strip state legislative seats out of Houston, Dallas and South and West Texas and create grossly oversized districts of up to one million people. In addition, Plaintiffs' apportionment metrics would have disastrous effects on the Latino community because the metrics are tied to demographic characteristics, such as youth and lower rates of voter registration, that are most closely associated with Latinos.

Subtracting predominantly Latino population from apportionment in Texas will shift seats towards more heavily Anglo and older population in Central and East Texas. This radical change in apportionment

and representation will harm the voters who live in communities with significant Latino populations, whether or not those voters are themselves Latino. Packed into super-sized legislative districts, voters and their non-voting children and neighbors will be forced to compete with a vast number of other constituents for state resources and responsive legislation. Elected representatives without the resources or capacity to tend to the needs of hundreds of thousands more constituents will strain to the breaking point. For the Latino community in particular, which has struggled to gain the opportunity to elect their candidates of choice, apportionment based on citizen-voting-age population (CVAP) or registered-voter population would eliminate opportunity districts and subtract decades of progress from the Texas redistricting maps.

ARGUMENT

I. The Apportionment Metrics Sought by Plaintiffs Shift Legislative Seats Away From Texas's two Largest Cities and South and West Texas

The great diversity of Texas is mirrored in its largest cities. People of all races and backgrounds mix together in the state's economic and cultural hubs. Houston, the largest city in Texas, is home to 25 Fortune 500 corporations, including some of the

nation's largest energy companies.[2] The Dallas metropolitan area is the fourth-largest employment center in the nation with more than three million jobs.[3] Texas is also diverse in it South and West Texas regions, which include agricultural areas as well as cities. South and West Texas are home to the largest inland ports along the U.S.-Mexico border – crossing billions of dollars in goods annually.[4] Subtracting millions of children and others not yet eligible or registered to vote from the apportionment base skews legislative districts away from the source of much of the state's economic success.

A. Texas Is One of the Most Demographically Diverse States in the Nation

From 2010 to 2014, Texas's population grew 7%, compared to 3% overall for the United States.[5] Texas's population is younger than the national average;

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[2] Office of the Governor Greg Abbott, Fortune 500 Companies in Texas (2015), http://gov.texas.gov/files/ecodev/Fortune_500.pdf.

[3] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Dallas-Fort Worth Area Employment – July 2015 (2015), http://www.bls.gov/regions/southwest/news-release/AreaEmployment_DallasFortWorth.htm.

[4] Adie Tomer and Joseph Kane, *The Top 10 Metropolitan Port Complexes in the U.S.*, Brookings (July 1, 2015), http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/the-avenue/posts/2015/07/01-top-10-metro-ports-tomer-kane.

[5] U.S. Census Bureau, Texas: People QuickFacts (Aug. 31, 2015), http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/48000.html.

more than one-quarter of Texans are under age 18.[6] Texas is 44% Anglo, 39% Latino, 12.50% African American, and 4.50% Asian American.[7]

The composition of the Texas electorate is also changing. Latinos have slowly increased their registration rates over time and in November 2014 constituted 23% of Texas registered voters.[8] Today, 47% of native-born Texas children are Latino; these young people will become eligible to vote as they turn 18.[9]

Texas's population, however, is unevenly distributed. In Plaintiffs' Senate Districts 1 and 4, the residents are, on average, slightly older and less

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[6] *Id.*

[7] *Id.* The term "Anglo" refers to persons who identify to the U.S. Census Bureau as White and not Hispanic.

[8] *See* U.S. Census Bureau, Table 4b: Reported Voting and Registration by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin, for States: November 2014 (2014), http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/socdemo/voting/publications/p20/2014/tables.html; U.S. Census Bureau, Table 4a: Reported Voting and Registration of the Total Voting-Age Population, by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin, for States: November 2002 (2002), http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/socdemo/voting/publications/p20/2002/tab04a.pdf.

[9] *See* U.S. Census Bureau, Table Viewer: Sex by Age by Nativity and Citizenship Status, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (2014), http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_1YR_B05003&prodType=table (limit geography to Texas); U.S. Census Bureau, Table Viewer: Sex by Age by Nativity and Citizenship Status (Hispanic or Latino), 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (2014), http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_1YR_B05003I&prodType=table (limit geography to Texas).

racially diverse than state averages.[10] Senate Districts 1 and 4 are 67% and 63% Anglo, respectively, although Texas on the whole is 44% Anglo.[11] Less than one in ten registered voters in Senate Districts 1 and 4 is Latino.[12] The voter turnouts in Senate Districts 1 and 4 are also slightly higher at 37% than the statewide average of 34%.[13]

1. Children in Texas

Texas children constitute the largest number of persons ineligible to vote in the state – 7,040,918.[14] Compared to older age brackets, Texas children are also disproportionately Latino.[15]

Race and ethnicity play a strong role in the distribution of children across Texas. In Texas, the average Anglo family contains 0.8 children and 2.14

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[10] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 15.

[11] *Id.*; U.S. Census Bureau, Texas: People QuickFacts (Aug. 31, 2015), http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/48000.html.

[12] Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: 2014 General Election Analysis (2015), ftp://ftpgis1.tlc.state.tx.us/PlanS172/Reports/PDF/PlanS172_RED206_2014G_Statewides.pdf.

[13] Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 15.

[14] U.S. Census Bureau, Texas: People QuickFacts (Aug. 31, 2015), http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/48000.html.

[15] *See id.*

adults.[16] The average Latino family contains 1.49 children and 2.38 adults.[17] Texas House and Senate districts containing the greatest percentages of families living with children tend to be in areas with high Latino populations. For example, according to the 2010 Census, the state Senate districts with the highest percentages of families living with children were in Houston and along the Texas-Mexico border.[18] Eight of the ten state House districts with the highest percentage of families living with children were also in Houston and along the Texas-Mexico border.[19]

The child population varies so widely across Texas Senate and House districts that simply using voting-age population as an apportionment metric renders the current plans malapportioned on that metric.[20] In fact, the main source of Plaintiffs' claimed

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[16] U.S. Census Bureau, Table Viewer: Average Family Size by Age (White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino Householder), 2010 Census (2010), http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_SF1_P37I&prodType=table (limit geography to Texas).

[17] U.S. Census Bureau, Table Viewer: Average Family Size by Age (Hispanic or Latino Householder), 2010 Census (2010), http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_SF1_P37H&prodType=table (limit geography to Texas).

[18] *See* U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1 (2011) (calculated from Tables P17, P18, P34, P37, and P38).

[19] *Id.*

[20] *See, e.g.*, Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 15 (ideal voting-age population: 589,669; District 27 voting-age

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"imbalance" in voter eligibility across the state is due to the presence of children, and specifically the relatively large number of children who are Latino.

2. Adult Non-citizens in Texas

Adult non-citizens in Texas constitute a much smaller population than children. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 2,685,393 adult non-citizens live in Texas.[21] Although adult non-citizens constitute less than 8% of the Texas population, the majority of adult non-citizens in Texas are Latino and tend to live in Latino communities.[22] Thus, excluding adult non-citizens from apportionment exacerbates the effect on Latino communities of excluding children.

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population deviation from ideal: -11.12%; District 3 voting-age population deviation from ideal: 8.77%).

[21] U.S. Census Bureau, Table Viewer: Sex by Age by Nativity and Citizenship Status, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (2014), http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_1YR_B05003I&prodType=table (limit geography to Texas).

[22] Pew Research Ctr., Statistical Portrait of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States, 2012, Table 13 (2014), http://www.pewhispanic.org/2014/04/29/statistical-portrait-of-the-foreign-born-population-in-the-united-states-2012/; U.S. Census Bureau, Table Viewer: Sex by Age by Nativity and Citizenship Status, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (2014), http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_1YR_B05003I&prodType=table (limit geography to Texas).

Adult non-citizens include individuals with a mix of immigration statuses, including legal permanent residents, visa-holders, and the undocumented. Many adult non-citizens, although not currently able to vote, are eligible to naturalize; each year, more than 50,000 Texans become naturalized U.S. citizens.[23]

3. Eligible Individuals Who Are Not Yet Registered to Vote

In Texas, approximately 2.1 million U.S. citizens of voting age are not registered to vote.[24] Although eligible, these individuals have either never registered or fallen off the rolls after changing address and not updating their voter-registration information.

Here too, race and ethnicity drive regional differences. Latino voter registration lags Anglo voter registration by 17 percentage points.[25] Factors contributing to lower rates of voter registration among

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[23] U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec., U.S. Naturalizations: 2013 (2014), http://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ois_natz_fr_2013.pdf.

[24] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: 2014 General Election Analysis (2015), ftp://ftpgis1.tlc.state.tx.us/PlanS172/Reports/PDF/PlanS172_RED206_2014G_Statewides.pdf (total voter registration: 14,047,871); Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 14 (total CVAP: 16,197,740).

[25] U.S. Census Bureau, Table 4b: Reported Voting and Registration by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin, for States: November 2014 (2014), http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/socdemo/voting/publications/p20/2014/tables.html.

Latino citizens include younger average age and lower educational attainment than Anglos.[26]

4. Registered Voters Who Do Not Vote

In 2014, over 9 million registered voters in Texas did not vote.[27] In 2012, a presidential election year, over 5 million registered voters did not go to the polls.[28]

Low voter turnout is a problem throughout Texas. In Ms. Evenwel's Senate District 1, voter turnout in the 2014 General Election was only 37% of the district's registered voters and only 31% of the district's citizen-voting-age population.[29] Similarly, in Mr. Pfenninger's Senate District 4, voter turnout in the 2014 General Election was only 37% of the

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[26] U.S. Census Bureau, Table 5: Reported Voting and Registration, by Age, Sex, and Educational Attainment: November 2014 (2014), http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/socdemo/voting/publications/p20/2012/tables.html.

[27] Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: 2014 General Election Analysis (2015), ftp://ftpgis1.tlc.state.tx.us/PlanS172/Reports/PDF/PlanS172_RED206_2014G_Statewides.pdf.

[28] Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: 2012 General Election Analysis (2013), ftp://ftpgis1.tlc.state.tx.us/PlanS172/Reports/PDF/PlanS172_RED206_2012G_Statewides.pdf.

[29] Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 15 (total voter registration); *see id.*; Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Hispanic Population Profile, App. 14.

district's registered voters and only 34% of the district's citizen-voting-age population.[30]

B. The Metrics Advanced by Plaintiffs Shift Districts Across the State and Create Grossly Overpopulated Districts

As explained in Section II below, apportionment based on either CVAP or registered-voter population does not equalize the weight of votes. However, apportionment on those metrics does result in excessive total population deviations and fewer seats in Houston, Dallas and South and West Texas.

1. The Texas Senate Map and Plaintiffs' Metrics

The Texas Senate contains 31 single-member districts. *See* Tex. Const. art. III, §§ 2, 25. In the current Senate redistricting plan, the ideal total population used for apportioning districts is 811,147.[31] The overall plan deviation from the total population ideal is 8.04%.[32]

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[30] Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 15 (total voter registration); *see id.*; Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 14.

[31] Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: District Population Analysis (2015), App. 13.

[32] *Id.*

In a Senate redistricting plan apportioned on the basis of CVAP, districts in Houston, Dallas and South and West Texas would have to take on substantial new territory and population in order to reach the ideal.[33]

South and West Texas would lose a Senate district, reducing the number of seats in that region from five to four.[34] The remaining districts would be forced to increase their total populations by an average of over 100,000.[35]

In Houston, Senate District 6, currently represented by Senator Sylvia Garcia, would swell to over one million constituents in order to reach the CVAP ideal.[36] Senate District 6 would also no longer be a Latino opportunity district. The Latino CVAP would drop below 50% and the Latino registered voters

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[33] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S173: Map of Texas Senate Districts Equalized by CVAP (2015), App. 6 (plan proposed for reference by amici curiae); Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S173: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 19.

[34] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S173: Map of Texas Senate Districts Equalized by CVAP (2015), App. 6.

[35] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S173: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 19.

[36] *Id.*

would drop from 55% to 45% as the district expanded to take in new areas that are not majority Latino.[37]

Also in Houston, Senate District 13, currently represented by Senator Rodney Ellis, would have to grow to over 900,000 in total population in order to meet the CVAP ideal.[38] As a result, the district's African American voting-age population would drop to 39%.[39]

In Dallas, Senate District 23, represented by Senator Royce West, would have to grow to over 900,000 in total population.[40]

By contrast, Senate District 24 in Central Texas drops more than 100,000 below the ideal total population to 707,313.[41] Senate District 25, also in Central Texas, and Senate District 3, in East Texas, contract to less than 730,000.[42]

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[37] *Compare* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 14 *with* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S173: Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 18.

[38] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S173: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 19.

[39] *See id.*

[40] *See id.*

[41] *See id.*

[42] *See id.*

Overall, the total population deviation of the plan would be 36.36%.[43] The number of Latino majority districts in the Senate plan would drop from seven to five.[44] Most of the remaining Latino and African American districts would dramatically increase in total population.[45]

Similar to the CVAP apportionment map, a map apportioned based on registered voters would reduce the number of Latino majority districts in the Senate plan from seven to five[46] and most of the remaining Latino and African American districts would dramatically increase in total population.[47] Overall, the total population deviation of the plan would be 58.04%.[48]

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[43] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S173: District Population Analysis (2015), App. 17.

[44] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S173: Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 18.

[45] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S173: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 19.

[46] Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S174: Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 22.

[47] Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S174: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 23.

[48] Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S174: District Population Analysis (2015), App. 21.

2. The Texas House Map And Plaintiffs' Metrics

The Texas Constitution's "County Line Rule" requires the Legislature to apportion state House districts to whole counties "according to the number of population in each, as nearly as may be." Tex. Const. art. III, § 26. The County Line Rule "generally limits the redistricting body to the creation of districts that consist of whole counties or groups of whole counties."[49] Following this Court's decision in *White v. Regester*, 412 U.S. 755 (1973), Texas adopted the single member district system of electing state representatives.

In the current Texas House of Representatives districting plan, the district ideal total population is 167,637.[50] This ideal is used by the Legislature to apportion districts to counties and to draw districts.

In a House plan apportioned on the basis of CVAP or registered voters, Cameron and Hidalgo Counties in the Lower Rio Grande Valley would lose a combined two seats because of their low CVAPs and registered-voter populations.[51] El Paso County would

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[49] Tex. Legislative Council, State and Federal Law Governing Redistricting in Texas at 141 (2011), http://www.tlc.state.tx.us/redist/pdf/2011_0819_State&Federal_Law_TxRedist.pdf.

[50] Tex. Legislative Council, Plan H358: District Population Analysis (2015), App. 25.

[51] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan H358: Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 25; Tex. Legislative Council, Plan H358: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration

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lose one seat.[52] This loss of seats reduces those counties to the political representation held in 1980.[53]

Harris County (Houston) would lose two state representative seats and Dallas County would lose one state representative seat.[54]

The negative effects of changing apportionment in the Texas House are not limited to apportionment of seats to counties. Within counties, a House plan apportioned on the basis of CVAP or registered voters would force some districts to expand, and others to contract, in order to meet the new apportionment metric. For example, in Harris County, the House district with the lowest CVAP (HD 137-Gene Wu) is 40% below the CVAP ideal.[55] The House District with

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Comparison (2015), App. 31; U.S. Census Bureau, Voting Age Population by Citizenship and Race (CVAP), 2009-2013 American Community Survey (2013), https://www.census.gov/rdo/data/voting_age_population_by_citizenship_and_race_cvap.html; Tex. Sec'y of State, Voter Registration and Unofficial Early Voting Figures (2014), http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/historical/counties.shtml.

[52] *See supra* note 51.

[53] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, State House Districts 1982-1984 Elections (2010), http://www.tlc.state.tx.us/redist/pdf/historical_house/h_1982_1984.pdf.

[54] *See supra* note 51; Mex. Am. Legal Def. and Educ. Fund, Map of County Apportionment of House Seats by CVAP – Dallas Region (2015), App. 9; Mex. Am. Legal Def. and Educ. Fund, Map of County Apportionment of House Seats by CVAP – Houston Region (2015), App. 10.

[55] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan H358: Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 26.

the highest CVAP (HD 134-Sarah Davis) is 20% above the CVAP ideal.[56] House District 137 would be forced to take on thousands of new residents, while House District 134 would shed residents to meet a CVAP ideal.

Similarly, in Dallas County, the district with the lowest CVAP (HD 103-Rafael Anchia) is 33% below the ideal and the district with the highest CVAP (HD 108-Morgan Meyer) is 13% above the ideal.[57] As in Houston, districts below the CVAP ideal in Dallas would become grossly malapportioned as thousands of individuals are packed into their boundaries, while other districts contract and become much smaller in total population.

C. The Loss of Legislative Seats, and the Creation of Super-sized Districts, will Injure Constituents and Elected Representatives

The apportionment metrics advanced by Plaintiffs reduce the number of representatives from Houston, Dallas and South and West Texas and make it harder for the remaining representatives in those delegations to pass legislation serving regional interests. In addition, the accompanying growth of "underpopulated" districts to take in dramatically higher total population puts impossible burdens on the

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[56] *See id.*

[57] *See id.*

legislators representing these districts and forces constituents to compete with each other for scarce legislator time and resources.

In super-sized districts, Senators and Representatives will be hard-pressed to represent all of their voters as well as disproportionately high numbers of non-voters. For example, in order to meet a CVAP ideal, Senate District 29 (El Paso) would have to expand to take in Del Rio, a city of over 35,000 residents, located 423 miles from El Paso.[58] The Senator who represents SD 29, Jose Rodriguez, would have to reallocate his already small office budget to cover the new geography and would face having to close an existing district office to open a new office in or near Del Rio. Senator Rodriguez would have to stretch his small staff to respond to requests for assistance from over 90,000 new constituents.

In addition to the drain on member and staff resources, legislative districts that grow to take in disproportionately high populations also take in more geographic areas with competing interests. Although all legislative districts contain a variety of interests, adding more people and more geography to some

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[58] *Compare* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Map of Current Texas Senate Districts (2014), App. 5 *with* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S173: Map of Texas Senate Districts Equalized by CVAP (2015), App. 6; *see also* U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, 2014 Population Estimate (2014), http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml (search "Del Rio City, Texas").

districts will overburden them compared to other districts that will stay the same size or even become smaller. The competing needs for economic development, improvements in roads and highways, public safety, healthcare, and education will become even greater in districts that take in new counties and cities in order to meet a CVAP or registered-voter population ideal.

II. Plaintiffs' Claim to an "Equally Weighted Vote" Is Illusory and Cannot Form the Basis of an Equal Protection Claim

The practical goal of Plaintiffs' standard is to shift legislative seats, and public policy, from one part of the state to another based on votes cast in elections.[59]

Plaintiffs claim that their equally-populated districts are unconstitutional because the districts do not guarantee equality in the weight of their votes. Plaintiffs invoke a "right to an equally weighted vote" and "the right of *voters* to an equally weighted *vote*."[60]

As the Court has explained, its requirement of equal population in districts does not and is not intended to equalize the weight of a vote:

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[59] *See* Mex. Am. Legal Def. and Educ. Fund, Plan S172: Map of District Variation in Voting-Age Population (2015), App. 1.

[60] Pls.' Opp'n to Mot. to Dismiss, ECF. No. 20 at 7, 9 (emphasis original).

> [I]t must be recognized that total population, even if absolutely accurate as to each district when counted, is nevertheless not a talismanic measure of the weight of a person's vote under a later adopted reapportionment plan. . . . [I]f it is the weight of a person's vote that matters, total population – even if stable and accurately taken – may not actually reflect that body of voters whose votes must be counted and weighed for the purposes of reapportionment, because 'census persons' are not voters.

Gaffney v. Cummings, 412 U.S. 735, 746-48 (1973) (internal citations omitted)

That same year, the Court ruled that a 9.90% variation in equal population in Texas legislative redistricting did not give rise to a one-person-one-vote violation:

> For the reasons set out in *Gaffney v. Cummings*, *supra*, we do not consider relatively minor population deviations among state legislative districts to substantially dilute the weight of individual votes in the larger districts so as to deprive individuals in these districts of fair and effective representation. Those reasons are as applicable to Texas as they are to Connecticut.

White, 412 U.S. at 764. Of note, this Court found no malapportionment in the Texas House plan despite the Court's recognition that Mexican Americans lived in heavily concentrated communities in some areas of the state and that "Mexican-American voting

registration remain[s] very poor in the county." *Id.* at 768. If the Equal Protection Clause required equalization of the weight of a vote, the fact that few Mexican Americans were voting in 1973 would have rendered the state's redistricting plan malapportioned. This Court made no such finding.

A. As a Practical Matter, the "Weight" of Votes Cannot Be Equalized

Even if a state tried to equalize the weight of votes by apportioning population based on votes cast, the endeavor would be fruitless. Voter turnout is a moving target; it varies with every election.[61] As voter turnout rises and falls, a state would have to redraw its political boundaries after every election – creating confusion for voters and elected officials. Also, because past elections cannot predict turnout in future elections, the goal of an equally-weighted vote would remain forever out of reach as the state looked backward to past elections to draw its political lines.[62]

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[61] For example, in the 2012 November General Election, 8,049,220 Texans voted. *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: 2012 General Election Analysis (2013), ftp://ftpgis1.tlc.state.tx.us/PlanS172/Reports/PDF/PlanS172_RED206_2012G_Statewides.pdf. Two years later, in the November 2014 General Election, Texas voter turnout dropped 41% to 4,727,805. *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: 2014 General Election Analysis (2015), ftp://ftpgis1.tlc.state.tx.us/PlanS172/Reports/PDF/PlanS172_RED206_2014G_Statewides.pdf.

[62] *See Burns v. Richardson*, 384 U.S. 73, 92 (1966) (noting that registered or actual voter numbers vary depending on who

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There is even fluctuation in voter turnout for districts in the same redistricting plan, as officials elected in staggered terms (like the Texas Senate) face very different electorates. For example, during the last decade, Ms. Evenwel voted for her Senator in non-presidential years. In 2010, her Senate District 1 elected its Senator with only 140,273 votes.[63] Because so few voters in Ms. Evenwel's Senate district cast a ballot in that race, Ms. Evenwel's vote was weighted among the most powerful across Senate districts in that election.[64] Comparing the vote of Ms. Evenwel to the electorate for Senate seats in the 2008 election demonstrates that, for those elections, any injury flowing from an unequally weighted vote belonged to most 2008 Senate voters, and not Ms. Evenwel.[65]

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chooses to participate, competitiveness of the campaign, and even the weather).

[63] *See* Tex. Sec'y of State, 2010 General Election Race Summary Report (2010), http://elections.sos.state.tx.us/elchist154_state.htm.

[64] *See id.*

[65] *Compare id. with* Tex. Sec'y of State, 2008 General Election Race Summary Report (2008), http://elections.sos.state.tx.us/elchist141_state.htm.

B. Apportionment Based on Voter Eligibility Metrics Such as CVAP or Registered Voters Creates Bizarre Results and Does Not Equalize the Weight of Votes

Comparing votes cast in an election (i.e., the substance giving "weight" to the vote) to either CVAP or registered voters is an apples-to-oranges comparison. The chasm between the approximations (CVAP and registered voters) and the standard (votes cast) is too wide to bridge. Moreover, apportionment based on CVAP or registered voters creates arbitrary results.

1. The Texas Senate Plan and CVAP

CVAP would not cure Plaintiffs' claimed injury of unequally weighed votes and, in some cases, would exacerbate the injury.

If Senate districts were apportioned based on CVAP, Ms. Evenwel and Mr. Pfenninger would remain disadvantaged based on the weight of their votes cast as compared to voters in other districts with lower voter turnout and higher CVAP. For example, Senate Districts 3, 5, 22, 24, 28, and 30 all contain greater CVAP than Mr. Pfenninger's District 4, but District 4 casts more ballots than Districts 3, 5, 22, 24, 28, and 30.[66] Under the current plan, Mr.

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[66] *Compare* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 15 *with* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 14.

Pfenninger's vote cast carries less weight in determining Senate elections than votes cast in Districts 3, 5, 22, 24, 28, and 30 because District 4 voters cast more votes than these other districts. However, if Senate districts were reapportioned to equalize CVAP, Districts 3, 5, 22, 24, 28, and 30 would drop more CVAP than would District 4 because each of these districts has a higher CVAP than District 4.[67] Assuming voters are equally distributed across CVAP, following reapportionment, District 4 would cast *even more* votes when compared to Districts 3, 5, 22, 24, 28, and 30 than before reapportionment. Therefore, CVAP-based apportionment would exacerbate Mr. Pfenninger's claimed injury of an unequally-weighted vote with respect to these districts.[68]

Just as problematic, under Plaintiffs' proposed standard, CVAP-equalized apportionment would diminish the weights of votes cast in Dallas and Houston. Voters in current Senate Districts 23 (Dallas) and 15 (Houston) cast more ballots but have lower CVAPs as compared to Districts 19, 20, 21, and 26.[69] Voters in Senate District 7 (Houston) present the

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[67] All of these districts are above the CVAP ideal of 522,508. *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 14.

[68] Similarly, the weight of Ms. Evenwel's vote would be diminished as compared to votes cast in Districts 3, 5, and 30.

[69] *Compare* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 15 *with* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 14.

most extreme example. Their votes would be diminished as compared to votes cast in Districts 2, 11, 14, 19, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 31.[70]

On the other hand, the highest CVAP Senate district in the state, Senate District 3, is considered "over populated" for CVAP-equalized apportionment, despite casting fewer votes in the 2012 General Elections than Districts 1, 4, 5, 10, 14, 17, 18, and 25.[71]

The metric of voter registration for apportionment also creates winners and losers that do not track the weight of the vote. For example, in the 2014 General Election, Senate District 15 (Houston) cast more votes than Senate Districts 19, 20, 21, 26, and 29 but has fewer registered voters.[72] The unexpected winner in apportionment based on voter registration is Senate District 30 (Wichita Falls). Because of its higher voter registration, Senate District 30 is "more populated" when compared to the following Districts, all of which cast more votes than Senate District 30

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[70] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 15; Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 14.

[71] *Compare* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 15 *with* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 14.

[72] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 15.

in the 2014 General Election: 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 22, and 24.[73]

The disparity in the weight of votes across districts created by using CVAP or registered voters for apportionment gives rise to the exact type of imbalance that Plaintiffs claim violates the Equal Protection Clause. The arbitrary results that flow from using CVAP or voter registration render these metrics inappropriate for apportionment.

C. Equalization of Both Total Population and Voters Cannot Be Achieved

Plaintiffs' standard requires the impossible – districts that simultaneously equalize total population and voters. Such a redistricting plan is a chimera; it cannot be formed.

1. Plaintiffs' Complaint Asserts Dual Constitutional Mandates

According to Plaintiffs' complaint, "[t]he one-person, one-vote principle requires Texas to safeguard the right of electors like [Plaintiffs] to an equally weighted vote *in addition to* equal representation based on total population."[74] Under the asserted dual mandates, "Texas should not be permitted to base

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[73] *See id.*

[74] Compl., J.S. App. 31a (emphasis added).

apportionment on voter population alone."[75] Plaintiffs distinguished their dual-mandate standard from the single-mandate standard asserted in *Chen v. City of Houston*, 206 F.3d 502, 522 (5th Cir. 2002), that CVAP alone must be equalized.[76] The district court accordingly, considered and rejected only Plaintiffs' asserted dual-mandate standard.[77]

2. Plaintiffs Tiptoe Away from Dual Mandates But Continue to Assert that Both Total Population and Voters Can Be Equalized

Plaintiffs now subtly shift from a dual-mandate standard toward a single-mandate standard in this Court. They assert: "[T]he 'population' States must equalize for one-person, one-vote purposes is the population of eligible voters."[78] Plaintiffs now deem

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[75] Pls.' Mot. for Sum. J., ECF No. 12, at 9.

[76] *See id.* ("*Chen* decided a legal issue different from the one presented here. In *Chen* . . . the Fifth Circuit was confronted with an argument that the Fourteenth Amendment required Houston 'to use CVAP rather than total population' in designing city council districts.") (quoting *Chen*, 206 F.3d at 523); *see also* Compl., J.S. App. 32a ("*Chen* did not consider whether electoral power could be ignored when it is possible to safeguard both interests.").

[77] *See* Mem. Op., J.S. 5a ("[Plaintiffs] conclude that PLANS 172 [*sic*] violates the one-person, one-vote principle of the Equal Protection Clause by not apportioning districts to equalize *both* total population and voter population.") (emphasis original).

[78] Pls.' Br. 15.

districts of equalized total population to be merely a state "interest," not a mandate.[79]

This Court should consider only Plaintiffs' dual-mandate standard because Plaintiffs did not assert a single-mandate standard in their complaint, and the district court did not consider a single-mandate standard. *See Zivotofsky v. Clinton*, 132 S. Ct. 1421, 1430 (2012) ("Ordinarily, we do not decide in the first instance issues not decided below.") (internal quotations omitted).

Plaintiffs, nevertheless, continue to assert that both total population and voters can be equalized in a Texas Senate districting plan.[80] Plaintiffs have never supported their assertion with anything other than implausible, conclusory statements.[81]

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[79] *See id.* at 48.

[80] *See id.* at 46 ("[H]ad the Texas Legislature used the population of eligible voters as its starting point . . . , it still could have largely reconciled total and voter population.").

[81] *See, e.g.*, Pls.' Mot. for Summ. J., ECF No. 12-1 (Declaration of Peter A. Morrison, Ph.D.: "I was not asked to, and did not attempt to, devise a plan that would optimally balance [CVAP and total population] deviations. . . . I was able to create a 31-district plan . . . that eliminated the gross deviations in CVAP without significantly exceeding the 8.04% total population deviation from ideal in Plan S172.").

3. Both Total Population and Voters Cannot Be Equalized Across Texas Senate Districts

Texas's concentrations of children, non-citizens, non-registered voters, and non-voting-but-registered voters prevent the drawing of Texas Senate districts equalizing both total population and voters within overall plan deviations of 10%.[82]

The current Texas Senate plan has a deviation of 8.04% based on total population. Therefore, the plan is balanced for total population within an acceptable range. *See Brown v. Thomson*, 462 U.S. 835, 842 (1983).[83] To achieve Plaintiffs' dual-mandate standard, current Senate districts would have to gain or lose significant numbers of children, citizens, registered voters, and actual voters, without significantly

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[82] If the standard of "equalized" total population and voters is not equalization within 10% deviations, but is rather a "best-fit" or "lowest-possible-combined deviation," then the standard is not a dual-mandate standard, as asserted. The Court has never required a State to minimize the combined deviations of two population measures; instead, it has allowed deviations greater than 10% for "nonpopulation criteria." *See Brown v. Thomson*, 462 U.S. 835, 842-43 (1983); *see also Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725, 740 (1983) ("Any number of consistently applied legislative policies might justify some variance [in population equality], including, for instance, making districts compact, respecting municipal boundaries, preserving the cores of prior districts, and avoiding contests between incumbent Representatives.").

[83] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: District Population Analysis (2015), App. 13.

altering total population numbers. Regional variations in the populations of children, citizens, registered voters, and actual voters make this task impossible.[84]

Current Districts 27 (Brownsville) and 29 (El Paso) illustrate why a dual-mandate plan cannot be devised. Each district is underpopulated by voting-age population,[85] CVAP,[86] registered voters,[87] and actual voters.[88] Districts 27 and 29, however, cannot add significant numbers of voting-age residents, citizen-voting-age residents, registered voters or actual voters

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[84] The task is impossible to the extent that districts must be contiguous. *Cf.* Compl., J.S. App. 24a ("It would have been possible for the Texas Legislature to adjust district boundaries so as to create 31 contiguous districts containing both relatively equal numbers of electors and relatively equal total population.").

[85] The voting-age population of District 27 is 524,120, a deviation of -11.12% from ideal; the voting-age population of District 29 is 571,426, a deviation of -3.09% from ideal. *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 15.

[86] The CVAP of District 27 is 399,530, a deviation of -23.54% from ideal; the CVAP of District 29 is 469,130, a deviation of -10.26% from ideal. *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 14.

[87] The registered-voter population of District 27 is 354,303, a deviation of -21.81% from ideal; the registered-voter population of District 29 is 415,152, a deviation of -8.39% from ideal. *See id.*

[88] The actual-voter population of District 27 is 84,566, a deviation of -44.55% from ideal; the actual-voter population of District 29 is 83,529, a deviation of -45.23% from ideal. *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 15.

because (1) they are at or near ideal total population,[89] and (2) they are surrounded by other districts lacking the same population groups.[90] Thus, if Districts 27 and 29 added significant numbers of voting-age residents, citizen-voting-age residents, registered voters, or actual voters by taking those individuals from surrounding districts, Districts 27 and 29 would greatly exceed acceptable total population deviations,[91] and the new Districts 27 and 29 would drain surrounding districts of population, which would further exacerbate those districts' negative deviations from ideal voting-age population, citizen-voting-age population, registered-voter population, and actual-voter population.

To achieve the dual mandates, Districts 27 and 29 would have to swap populations with districts on the opposite end of the deviation spectrum. Those districts, however, are not contiguous to Districts 27 and 29.[92]

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[89] The total population of District 27 is 786,946, a deviation of -2.98% from ideal; the total population of District 29 is 816,681, a deviation of 0.68% from ideal. *See id.*

[90] *See* Mex. Am. Legal Def. and Educ. Fund, Plan S172: Maps of District Variation in Voting-Age Population, CVAP, Voter Registration, and Votes Cast (2015), Apps. 1-4.

[91] Districts 27 and 29 would add geography that included not just the desired populations, but also all other population groups, including children, non-citizens, non-registered voters, and non-voters.

[92] *See* Mex. Am. Legal Def. and Educ. Fund, Plan S172: Maps of District Variation in Voting-Age Population, CVAP, Voter Registration, and Votes Cast (2015), Apps. 1-4.

Amici curiae have drafted alternative maps equalizing CVAP population and registered voters across Texas Senate districts, within 4% total deviation.[93] In each alternative map, South Texas loses a seat (District 19) because all current South Texas districts (Districts 19, 20, 21, 27, and 29) must add populations of citizen-voting-age residents and registered voters to bring those deviations within acceptable limits. Achieving equalization under these measures, however, massively increases the plans' total population deviations from ideal. Total population deviation goes from a baseline of 8.04% in the current Texas Senate plan, to 36.36% in the CVAP-equalized plan and to 58.04% in the registered-voter-equalized plan.[94] Under the CVAP-equalized plan, Districts 27 and 29 jump in population and acquire total population deviations of 18.80% and 12.04%, respectively.[95] Likewise, District 6 in Houston and

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[93] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S173: Map of Texas Senate Districts Equalized by CVAP (2015), App. 6; Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S174: Map of Texas Senate Districts Equalized by Voter Registration (2015); App. 7.

[94] *Compare* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: District Population Analysis (2015), App. 13 *with* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S173: District Population Analysis (2015), App. 17 *and* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S174: District Population Analysis (2015), App. 21.

[95] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S173: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 19. Under the registered-voter-equalized plan, Districts 27 and 29 realize total population deviations of 18.80% and 9.83% respectively. *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S174: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 23.

District 23 in Dallas add CVAP and registered voters to correct large negative deviations in these measures under the current plan.[96] Consequently, the total population deviations for District 6 and District 23 jump to 23.56% and 12.29%, respectively, under the CVAP-equalized plan.[97]

4. Both Total Population and Voters Cannot Be Equalized Across Texas House Districts

Plaintiffs do not assert that the Texas House can be districted to achieve their asserted dual-mandate standard. However, the principle of equal protection does not stop with one legislative chamber. *See Md. Comm. for Fair Representation v. Tawes*, 377 U.S. 656, 673 (1964) ("It is simply impossible to decide upon the validity of the apportionment of one house of a bicameral legislature in the abstract, without also

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[96] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 14 (District 6 CVAP deviation: -26.51%; District 23 CVAP deviation: -10.69%); Tex. Legislative Council, Plan S172: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 15 (District 6 registered-voter deviation: -34.76%; District 23 registered-voter deviation: -8.29%).

[97] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plan S173: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 19. District 6's total population deviation increases to 35.49% under the registered-voter-equalized plan, and District 23's total population deviation increases to 12.29% under this plan. *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Proposed Plans 174: Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison (2015), App. 23.

evaluating the actual scheme of representation employed with respect to the other house."); *see also Lucas v. Colo. Gen. Assembly*, 377 U.S. 713, 735 n.27 (1964) ("[In *Tawes*] we discussed the need for considering the apportionment of seats in both houses of a bicameral state legislature in evaluating the constitutionality of a state legislative apportionment scheme, regardless of what matters were raised by the parties and decided by the court below."). Accordingly, the Court must consider Plaintiffs' dual-mandate standard as applied to the Texas House.

The Texas House cannot be districted in a plan that equalizes both total population and voters for the same reasons that prevent the drawing of an equalized-total-population-and-voter-eligible plan in the Texas Senate. In fact, the reasons are more pronounced with the Texas House.

The Texas House is comprised of 150 districts, each wholly contained within a single county where possible. This County Line Rule prevents statewide equalization of both total population and voters because it limits how districts may be altered. For example, El Paso County contains districts 75, 76, 77, 78, and 79.[98] Each of these five districts is equalized for total population, but all have negative CVAP

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[98] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plans S172: Map of Current Texas Senate Districts (2014), App. 5.

deviations under the current plan.[99] If the County Line Rule is followed, in El Paso County there is no way to reallocate the population to equalize CVAP across all districts because the county's population contains too few citizen-voting-age residents to bring all five districts near the statewide ideal.[100]

If the County Line Rule is abandoned, regional differences in populations of children, citizens, registered voters, and actual voters would prevent the drawing of districts equalizing total population and eligible voters for the same reasons that apply to the Texas Senate. Current House districts in South Texas, Dallas, and Houston, which are equalized for total population, are completely, or nearly completely, surrounded by districts similarly lacking in CVAP.[101] One or more of these South Texas, Dallas, and Houston districts could achieve ideal CVAP, but, consequently, swell in total population and further deprive neighboring districts of CVAP.

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[99] *See* Mex. Am. Legal Def. and Educ. Fund, Plan H358: Map of District Variation in CVAP (2015), App. 11. The CVAP deviations are: District 75, -28.27%; District 76, -12.30%; District 77, -15.88%; District 78, -8.39%; and District 79, -8.84%. *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan H358, Hispanic Population Profile (2015), App. 26.

[100] It may be possible to equalize CVAP if El Paso County loses a seat; however the remaining four districts would greatly exceed the ideal total population.

[101] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, Plan H358: Map of Current Texas House Districts (2014), App. 8.

5. Plaintiffs' Dual-Mandate Standard Should Be Rejected Because the Court Does Not Impose Impossible Standards

The law does not create traps. *See Ala. Leg. Black Caucus v. Alabama*, 135 S. Ct. 1257, 1274 (2015) ("The law cannot lay a trap for an unwary legislature, condemning its redistricting plan as either (1) unconstitutional racial gerrymandering should the legislature place a few too many minority voters in a district or (2) retrogressive under [Voting Rights Act] § 5 should the legislature place a few too few."). Plaintiffs' dual-mandate standard creates an impossible goal in Texas by establishing competing constitutional limits.[102] The Court should reject Plaintiffs' standard because, as implemented in Texas, the standard is impossible to satisfy.

III. The Current Effort to Reduce Latino Representation Through Apportionment Follows a Long History of Voting Discrimination in Texas

The radical changes in apportionment sought by Plaintiffs, if adopted by Texas, would raise an inference of unconstitutional racial discrimination against Latino voters.

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[102] *Cf.* Pls.' Mot. for Summ. J., ECF No. 12 at 9-10 ("Texas should not be permitted to base apportionment on voter population alone; it must fairly balance all relevant factors within constitutional limits.").

In *LULAC v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 439 (2006), this Court noted "the long history of discrimination against Latinos and Blacks in Texas" (internal quotations omitted). The Court explained:

> 'Texas has a long, well-documented history of discrimination that has touched upon the rights of African-Americans and Hispanics to register, to vote, or to participate otherwise in the electoral process. Devices such as the poll tax, an all-white primary system, and the restrictive voter registration time periods are an unfortunate part of this State's minority voting rights history. The history of official discrimination in the Texas election process – stretching back to Reconstruction – led to the inclusion of the state as a covered jurisdiction under Section 5 in the 1975 amendments to the Voting Rights Act. Since Texas became a covered jurisdiction, the Department of Justice has frequently interposed objections against the State and its subdivisions.'

Id. at 439-40 (quoting *Vera v. Richards*, 861 F. Supp. 1304, 1317 (S.D. Tex. 1994)).

Two years before the Court struck down state poll taxes in *Harper v. Virginia Board of Elections*, 383 U.S. 663 (1966), Texans voted to retain the poll tax despite public recognition that it operated to

exclude Latinos and African Americans from voting.[103] The same year as *Harper*, the Texas Legislature met in a special session and enacted Senate Bill 1, which required voters to re-register annually.[104] The annual re-registration requirement was not rescinded by the Texas Legislature until 1971.[105]

In 1973, this Court declared that Texas's use of multi-member election districts in San Antonio and Dallas diluted minority voting strength in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. *White*, 412 U.S. 755. The Court took particular note of the historical factors leading to very low political participation rates by Mexican Americans in Bexar County in South Texas:

> The Barrio is an area of poor housing; its residents have low income and a high rate of unemployment. The typical Mexican-American suffers a cultural and language barrier that makes his participation in community processes extremely difficult, particularly, the [district] court thought, with respect to the political life of Bexar County. '(A) cultural incompatibility . . . conjoined with the poll tax and the most restrictive

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[103] Dallas Public Library, Voting Rights: The Poll Tax, Marion Butts Collection, http://dallaslibrary2.org/mbutts/assets/lessons/L9-voting+rights/Marion%20Butts%20-%20Voting%20Rights%28PPT%29.pdf.

[104] O. Douglas Weeks, Tex. State Historical Ass'n, Election Laws, Handbook of Texas Online (2010), https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/wde01.

[105] *Id.*

> voter registration procedures in the nation have operated to effectively deny Mexican-Americans access to the political processes in Texas even longer than the Blacks were formally denied access by the white primary.' [*Graves v. Barnes*, 343 F. Supp. 704, 731 (W.D. Tex. 1972).] The residual impact of this history reflected itself in the fact that Mexican-American voting registration remained very poor in the county.

White, 412 U.S. at 768-69.

Texas legislators continued to draw district boundaries that diluted the Latino vote after *White*. In every decade since the 1970's, one or more Texas statewide redistricting plans was blocked by the U.S. Department of Justice or the federal courts for illegally diluting Latino votes.[106]

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[106] *See* Letter from U.S. Dep't of Justice to Tex. Sec'y of State (Jan. 1976), http://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/crt/legacy/2014/05/30/TX-1020.pdf (Texas House); Letter from U.S. Dep't of Justice to Tex. Sec'y of State (Jan. 25, 1982), http://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/crt/legacy/2014/05/30/TX-1900.pdf (Texas Senate); Letter U.S. Dep't of Justice to Tex. Sec'y of State (Jan. 25, 1982), http://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/crt/legacy/2014/05/30/TX-1910.pdf (Texas House); Letter from U.S. Dep't of Justice to Tex. Sec'y of State (Nov. 12, 1991), http://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/crt/legacy/2014/05/30/TX-2380.pdf (Texas House); Letter from U.S. Dep't of Justice to Tex. Sec'y of State (Nov. 16, 2001), http://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/crt/legacy/2014/05/30/TX-2930.pdf (Texas House); *Perez v. Texas*, No. 11-CA-360-OLG-JES-XR, slip op. (W.D. Tex. Mar. 19, 2012) (Texas House).

Most recently, in 2006, the Court struck down the Texas congressional redistricting plan because it diluted Latino voting strength in violation of section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. *See LULAC*, 548 U.S. at 440.

The battles for political opportunity fought by Latinos in Texas have resulted in seven Senate districts in which Latinos have the opportunity to elect their candidate of choice. Changing the apportionment metric for the Texas Senate would reduce the number of opportunity districts by at least two, sending the map back to the 1980's.[107] The Texas House map would suffer a similar fate. Worse, many Latino voters would find themselves not only with fewer opportunity districts overall, but also living in districts that contain far more constituents than districts that elect Anglo representatives.

Because the apportionment metrics advanced by Plaintiffs are tailored to characteristics of the Latino community (such as youth and low voter-registration rates), and the metrics themselves do not equalize the weight of votes, their use gives rise to an inference of intentional vote dilution in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

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[107] *See* Tex. Legislative Council, State Senate Districts 1982 Election (2010), http://www.tlc.state.tx.us/redist/pdf/historical_senate/s_1982.pdf.

IV. The Effect of Shifting Political Representation to More Homogenous Communities Will Be Fewer Policy Proposals and Less Enacted Legislation Addressing the Needs of Diverse Communities in Urban Areas and in South and West Texas

Plaintiffs' proposed apportionment standard would shift representation from urban areas to rural areas and from South and West Texas to Central and East Texas.

A. Past Legislative Accomplishments May Never Have Been Achieved

Against these headwinds, communities in urban areas and in South and West Texas may never have achieved the legislative accomplishments of recent sessions.

Before 2013, the Lower Rio Grande Valley did not have a medical school to serve the region's 1.2 million inhabitants.[108] The region suffers from the highest incidence of diabetes in the state, and a third of its residents live below the poverty line.[109] In the 2013

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[108] *See* U.S. Census Bureau, Metropolitan Statistical Areas; and for Puerto Rico, 2014 Population Estimates (2014), https://www.census.gov/popest/data/metro/totals/2014/ (adding McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX Metro Area and Brownsville-Harlingen, TX Metro Area).

[109] *See* Tex. Dep't of State Health Serv., The Health Status of Texas at 39, Map 20 (2014), https://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/HealthStatusTexas2014.pdf; U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Small Area Income

(Continued on following page)

Texas Legislative Session, Senators from South and West Texas worked together to co-author and pass a bill establishing a medical school in the Rio Grande Valley.[110] They lobbied their colleagues in the Senate, secured funding and gathered the necessary votes to win passage of the bill. If representation had been stripped from South and West Texas, the delegation would have been smaller and less influential, and this generational accomplishment might never have been achieved.

B. Harmful Legislation May Be Imposed if Large, Diverse Communities are Underrepresented

Diverse communities strengthen a representative democracy by providing balance to majority factions. *See* The Federalist No. 10 (James Madison) ("Extend the sphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it less probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens."). Plaintiffs' proposed standard would shift political power away from growing and diverse communities in urban areas and South and West Texas towards more established and more homogenous communities in Central and East

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and Poverty Estimates (2013), http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/statecounty/data/2013.html (data for Cameron and Hidalgo Counties).

[110] *See* Act of May 22, 2013, 83d Leg., R.S., ch. 726, 2013 Tex. Gen. Laws 1846.

Texas. Weakening the presence of large, diverse communities at the state Capitol can lead to passage of laws detrimental to those communities.

Of immediate concern, legislation narrowly defeated by coalitions of Senators representing districts in urban areas and West and South Texas may pass in future sessions if Senate seats shift to Central and East Texas. Among such narrowly defeated measures in 2015 was Senate Bill 185, which would have banned cities from taking local needs into account when designing policies on police questioning of immigrants.[111] Passage of the measure would have severely constrained local control and chilled police-community relations – particularly in high-minority-population communities. Senators from Dallas, Houston and South and West Texas joined with a small number of additional colleagues in a bipartisan effort to defeat the bill.[112] The group of 13 Senators denied the bill's supporters a three-fifths majority needed to bring the bill for debate on the Senate floor, a necessary precursor to passage.[113] A switch of just

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[111] *See* Tex. S.B. 185, 84th Leg., R.S. (2015).

[112] *See* Julian Aguilar, *With Clock Running, Immigration Bills Cling to Senate Calendar*, Tex. Tribune, May 19, 2015, *available at* http://www.texastribune.org/2015/05/19/-state-repeal-sanctuary-cities-back-calendar-there/.

[113] *See id.*; *see also* Tex. S. Rules 5.13, 16.07, S. Res. 39, 84th Leg., R.S, 2015 S.J. of Tex. 50, 50-53.

one Senator from opposition to support would have enabled the bill to move forward.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons and those stated in the brief by Texas, the judgment below should be affirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

NINA PERALES
Counsel of Record
THOMAS A. SAENZ
JOHN PAUL SALMON
MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE
AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
110 Broadway, Suite 300
San Antonio, TX 78205
(210) 224-5476
nperales@maldef.org

Counsel for Amici Curiae

September 25, 2015

No. 14-940

In The

Supreme Court of the United States

SUE EVENWEL, ET AL.,

Appellants,

v.

GREG ABBOTT, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS GOVERNOR OF TEXAS, ET AL.,

Appellees.

On Appeal From The United States District Court For The Western District Of Texas

APPENDIX TO BRIEF OF THE TEXAS SENATE HISPANIC CAUCUS AND THE TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS AS *AMICI CURIAE* IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES

NINA PERALES
Counsel of Record
THOMAS A. SAENZ
JOHN PAUL SALMON
MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
110 Broadway, Suite 300
San Antonio, TX 78205
(210) 224-5476
nperales@maldef.org

Counsel for Amici Curiae

September 25, 2015

COCKLE LEGAL BRIEFS (800) 225-6964
WWW.COCKLELEGALBRIEFS.COM

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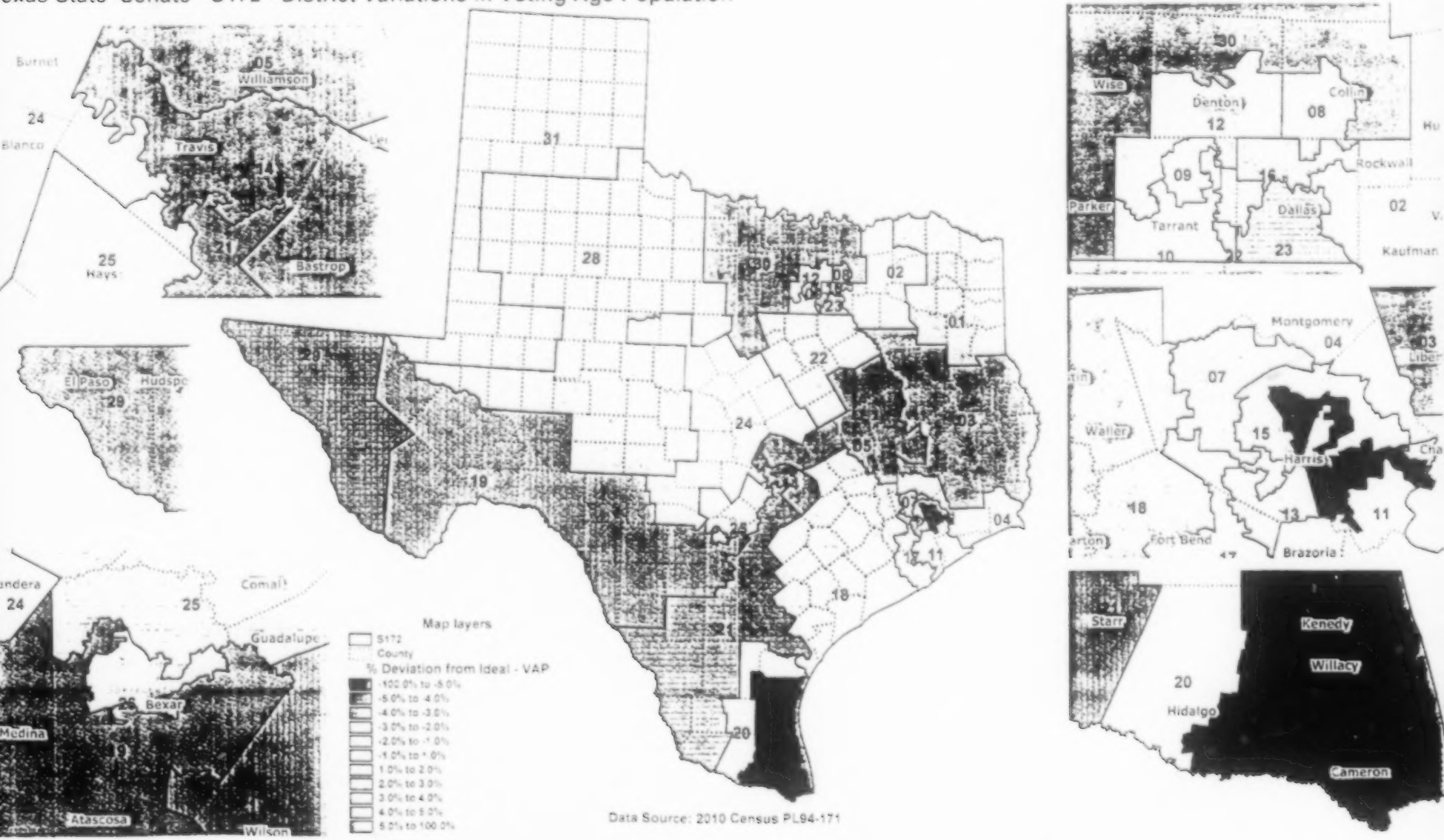
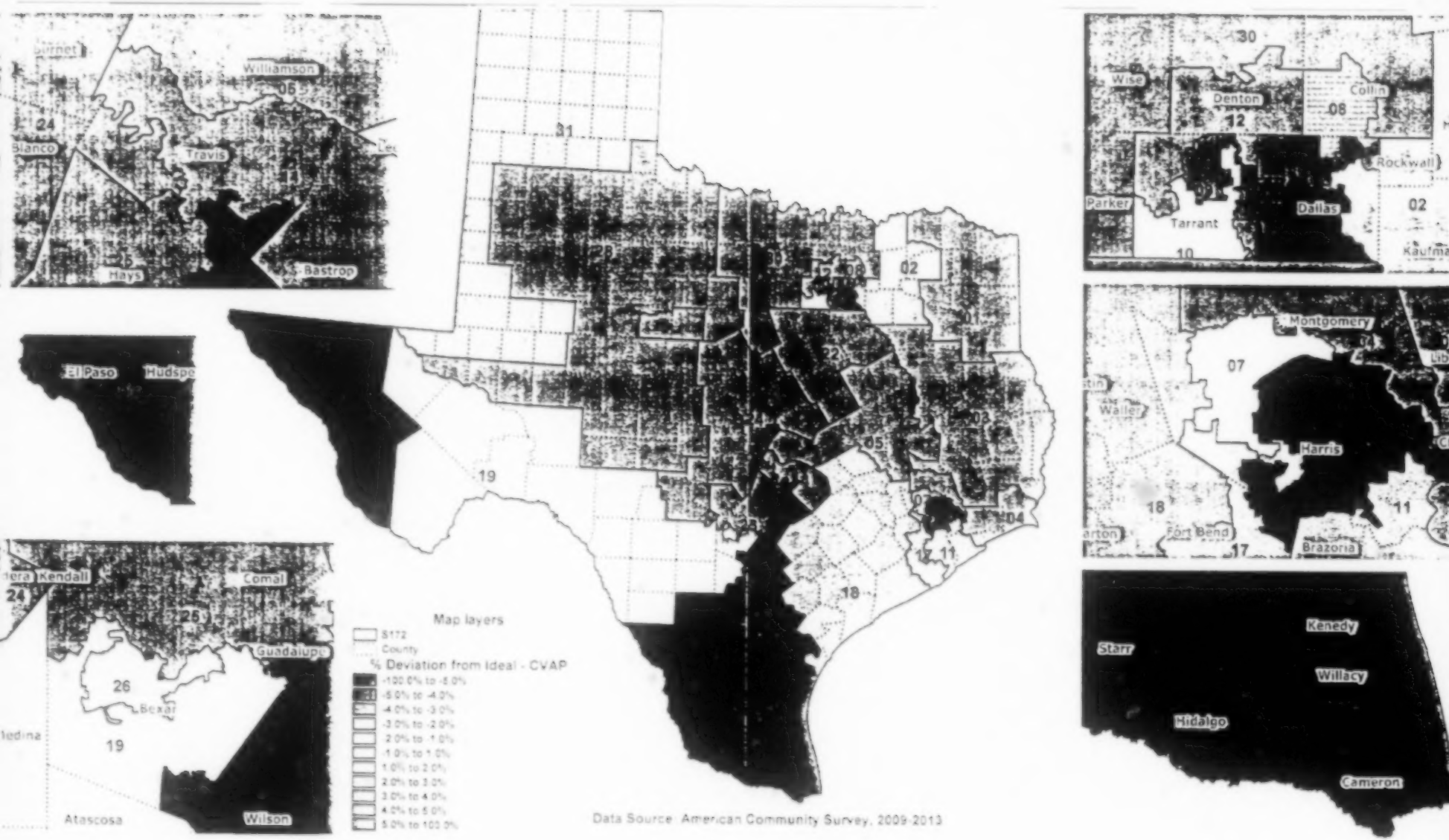
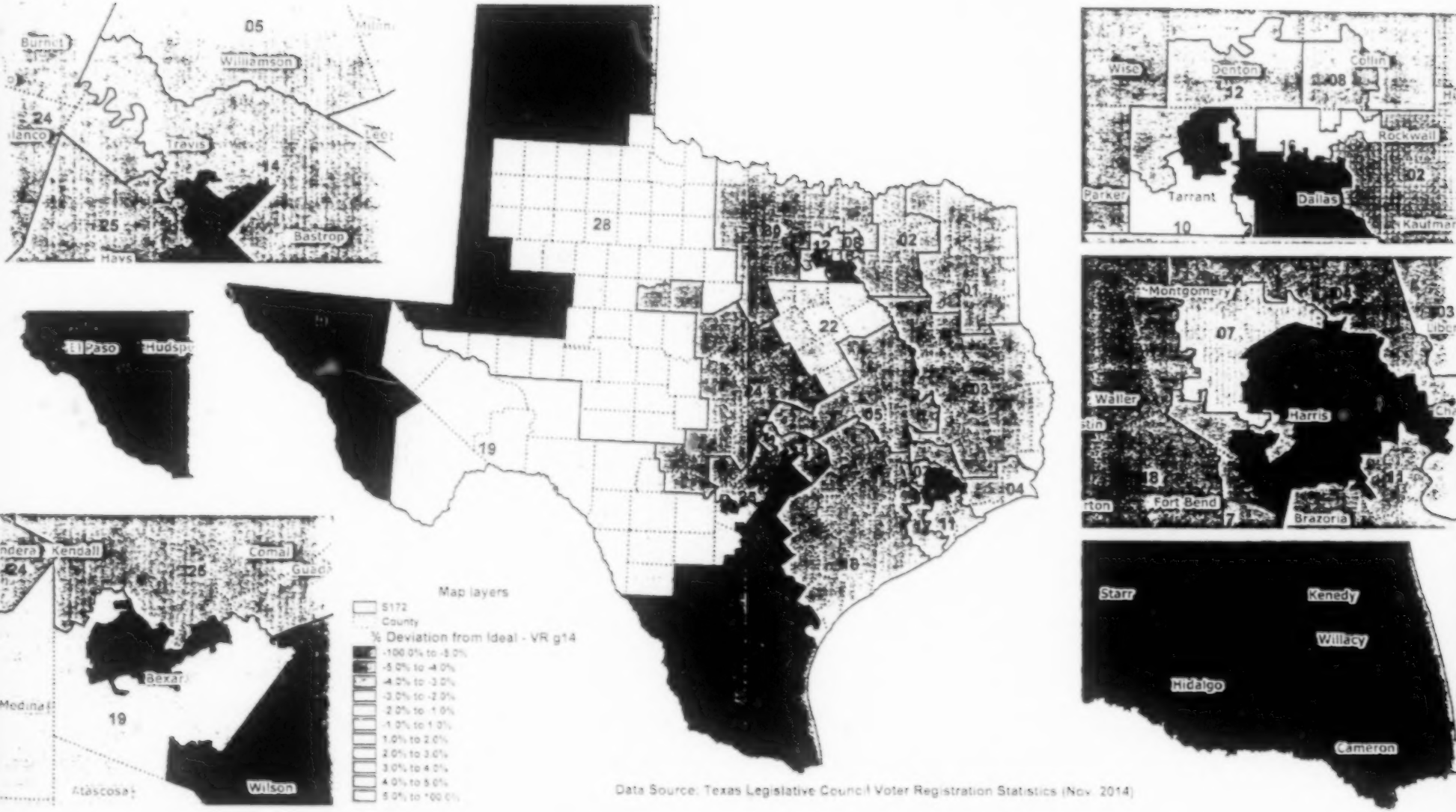
exas State Senate - S172 - District Variations in Voting Age Population




Williamson
Travis
Bastrop
Hays
Blanco
El Paso
Hudspe
Kendall
Comal
Guadalupe
Bexar
Atascosa
Wilson
Wise
Denton
Collin
Rockwall
Parker
Tarrant
Dallas
Montgomery
Waller
Harris
Fort Bend
Brazoria
Kenedy
Starr
Willacy
Hidalgo
Cameron
Map layers
S172
County
% Deviation from Ideal - CVAP
-100.0% to -6.0%
-5.0% to -4.0%
-4.0% to -3.0%
-3.0% to -2.0%
-2.0% to -1.0%
-1.0% to 1.0%
1.0% to 2.0%
2.0% to 3.0%
3.0% to 4.0%
4.0% to 5.0%
5.0% to 100.0%
Data Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013



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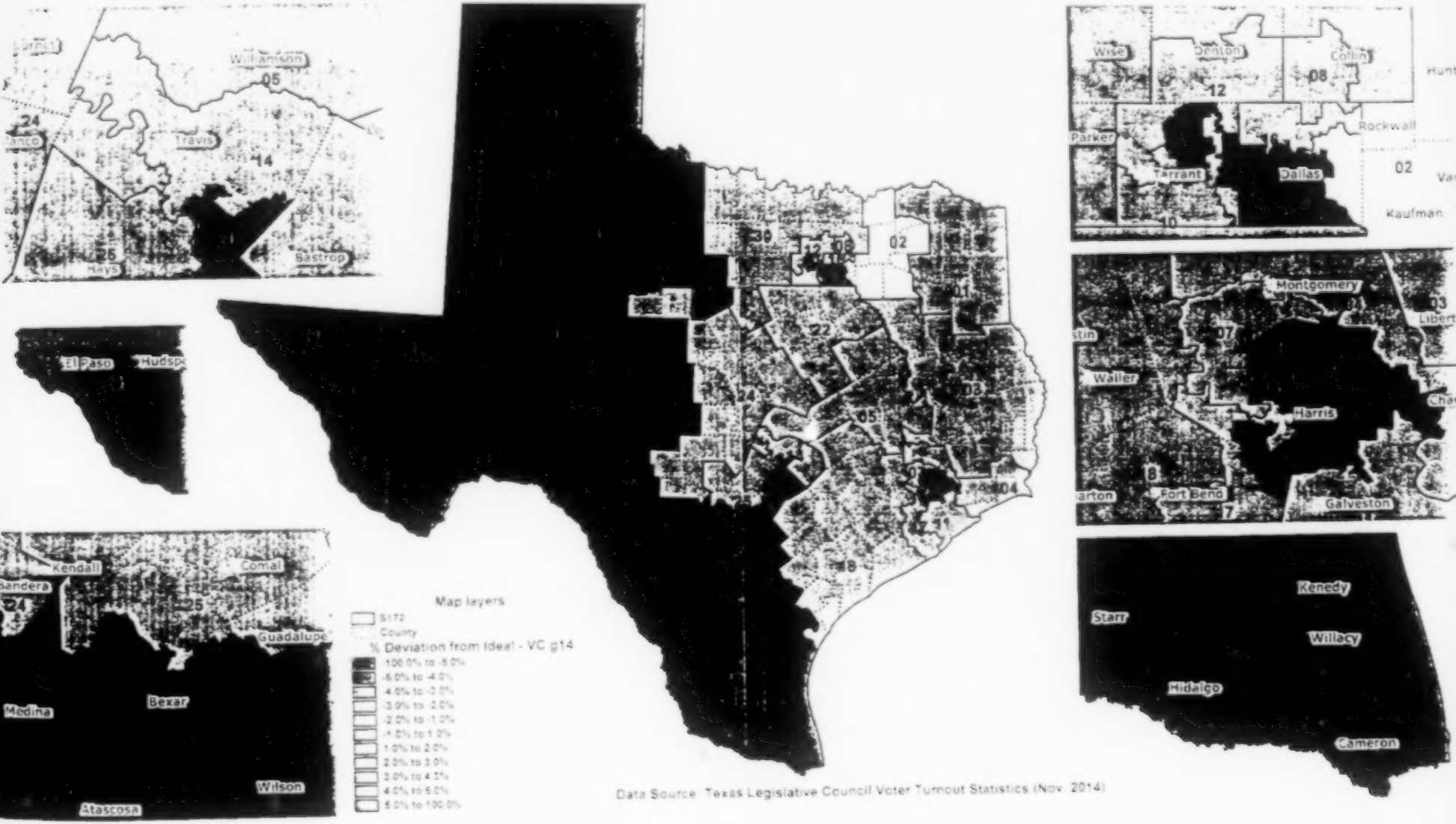

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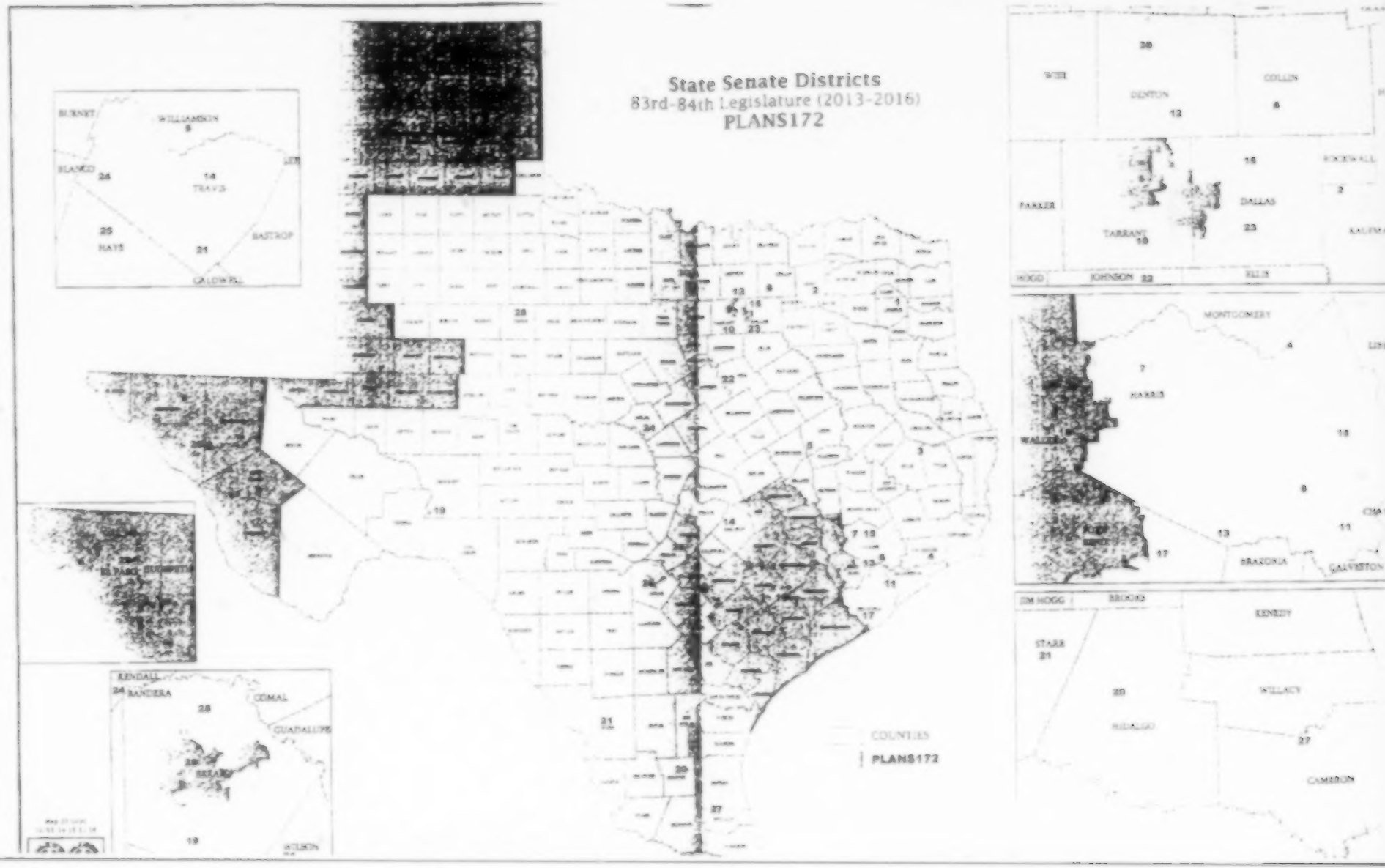
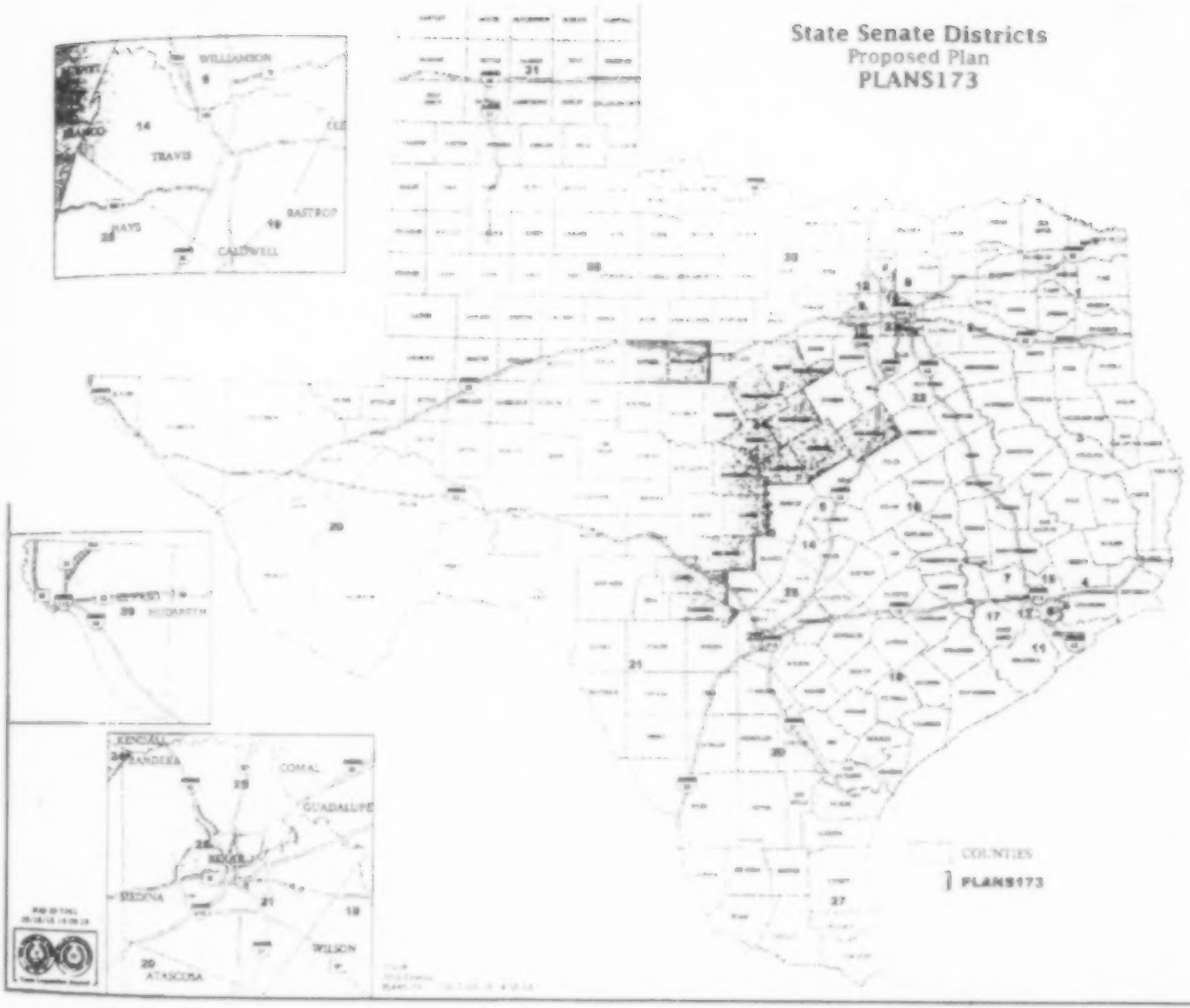
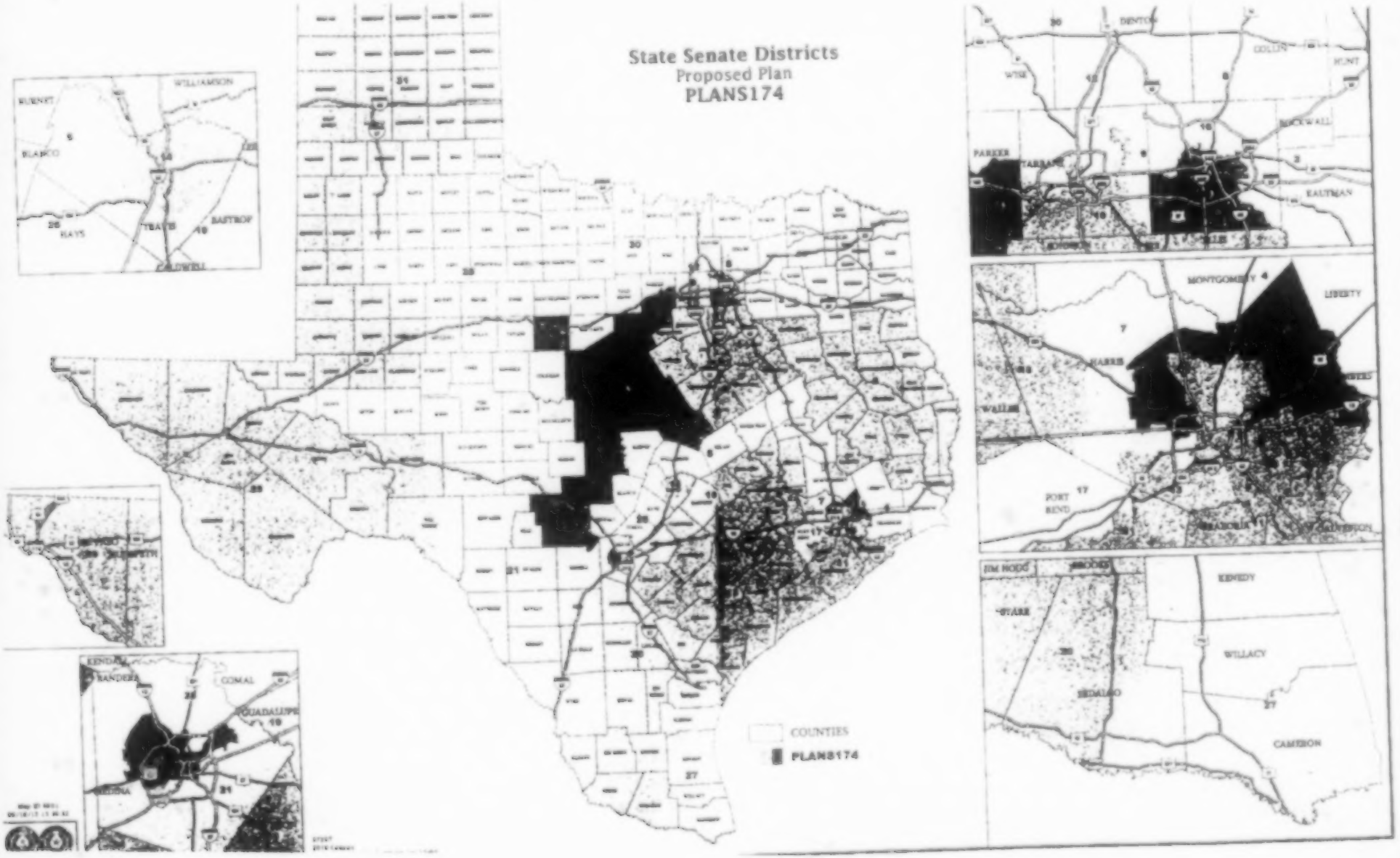
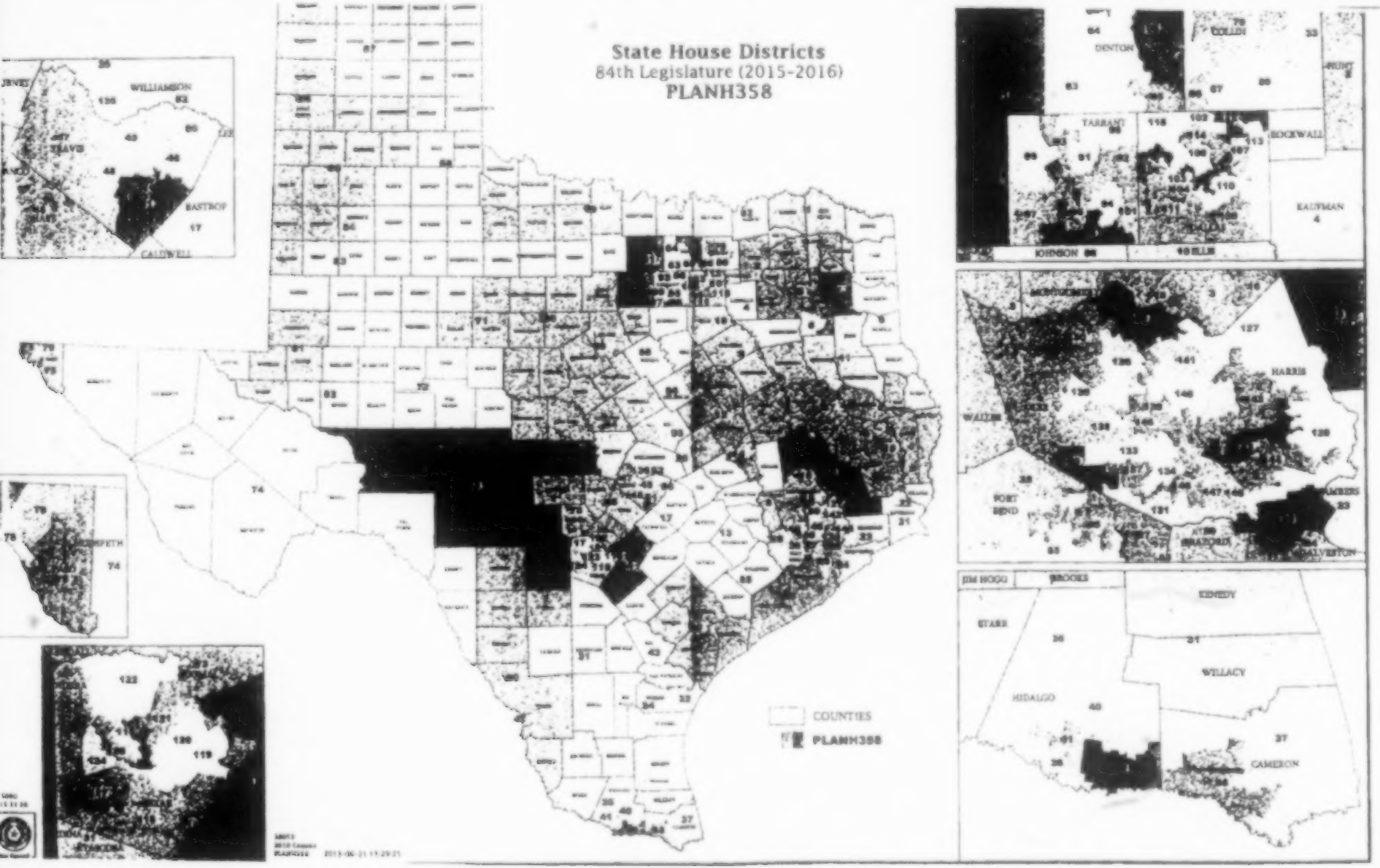
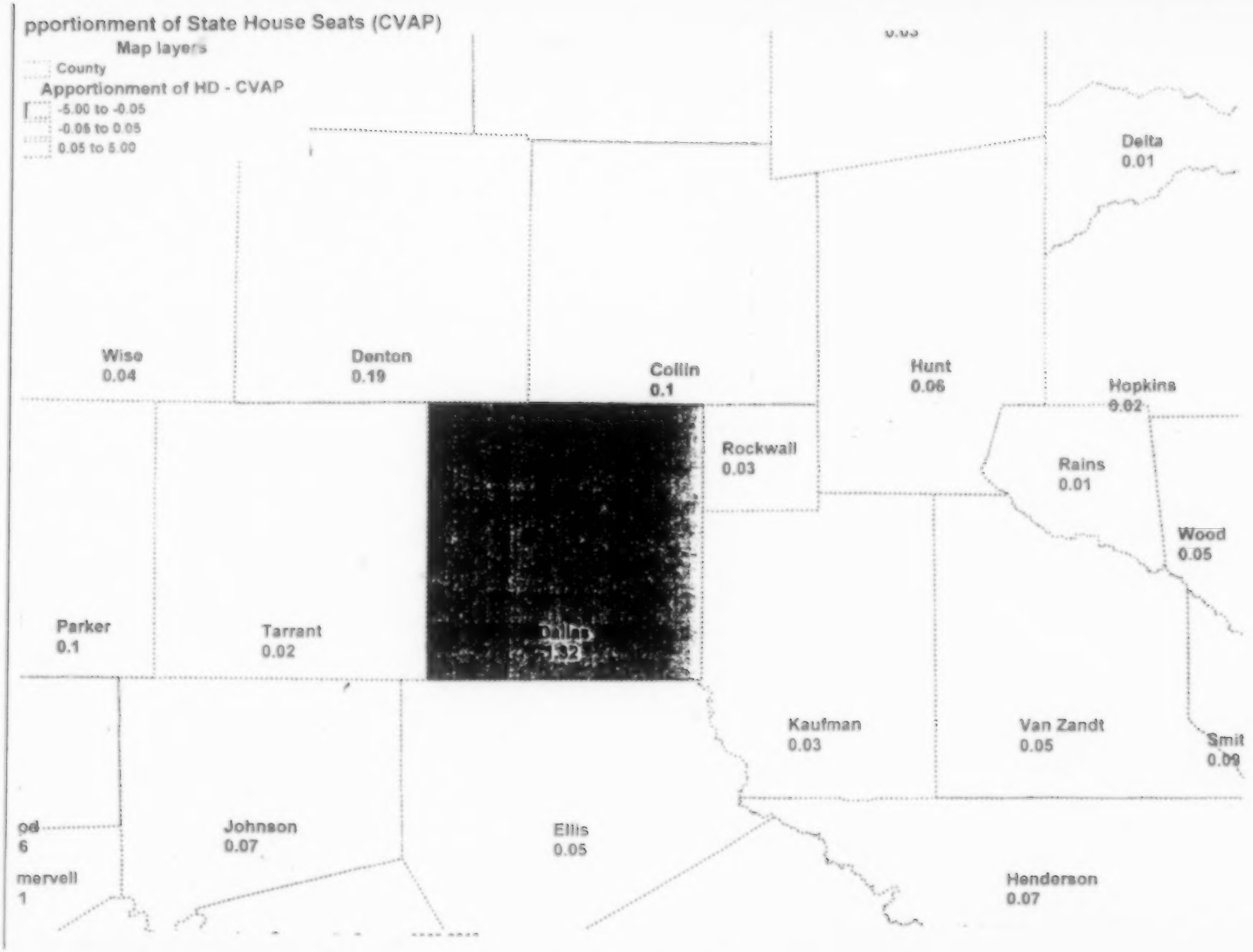

State Senate Districts
83rd-84th Legislature (2013-2016)
PLANS172
COUNTIES
PLANS172

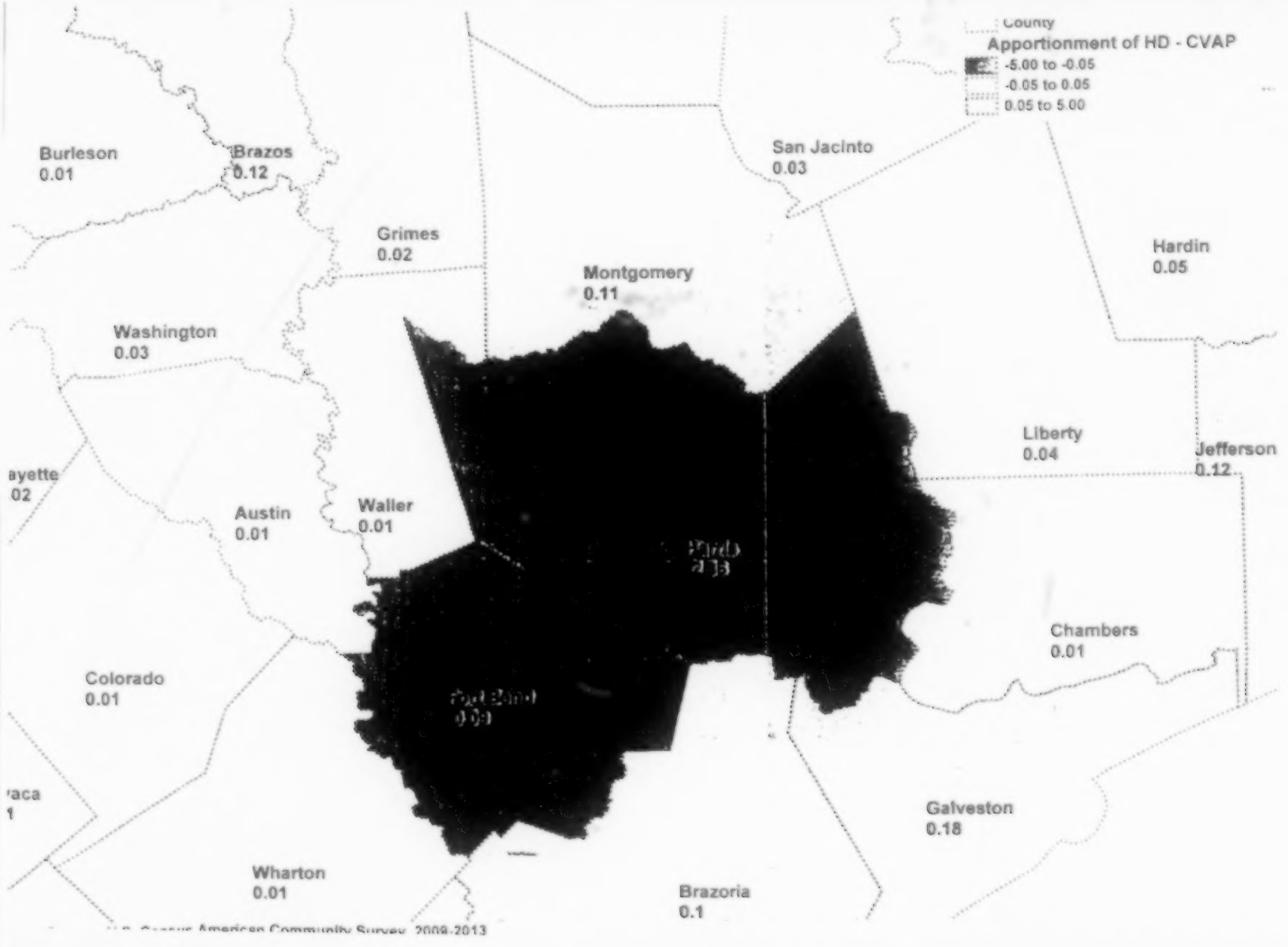
State Senate Districts
Proposed Plan
PLANS173

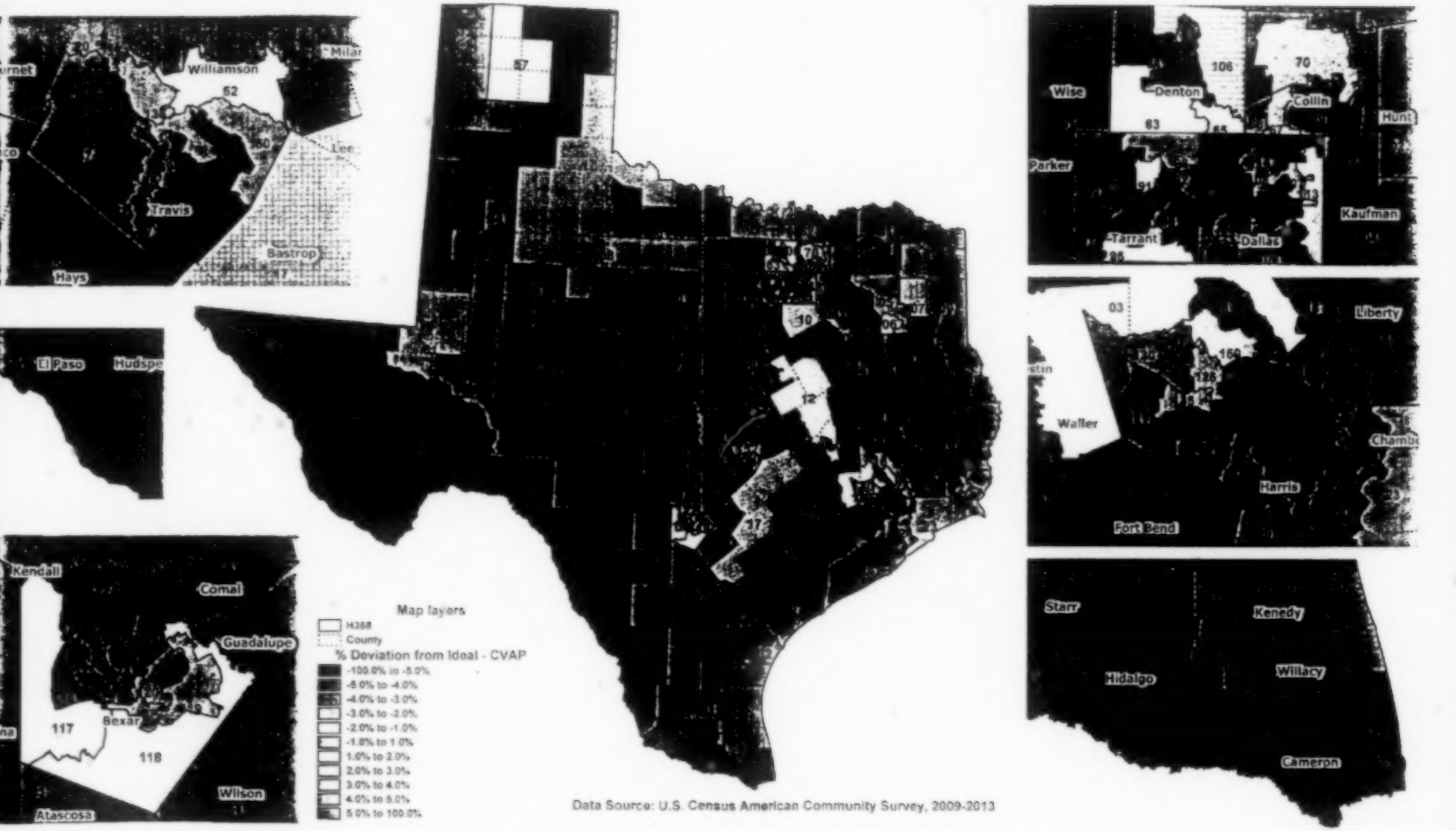



State Senate Districts
Proposed Plan
PLANS174
COUNTIES
PLANS174

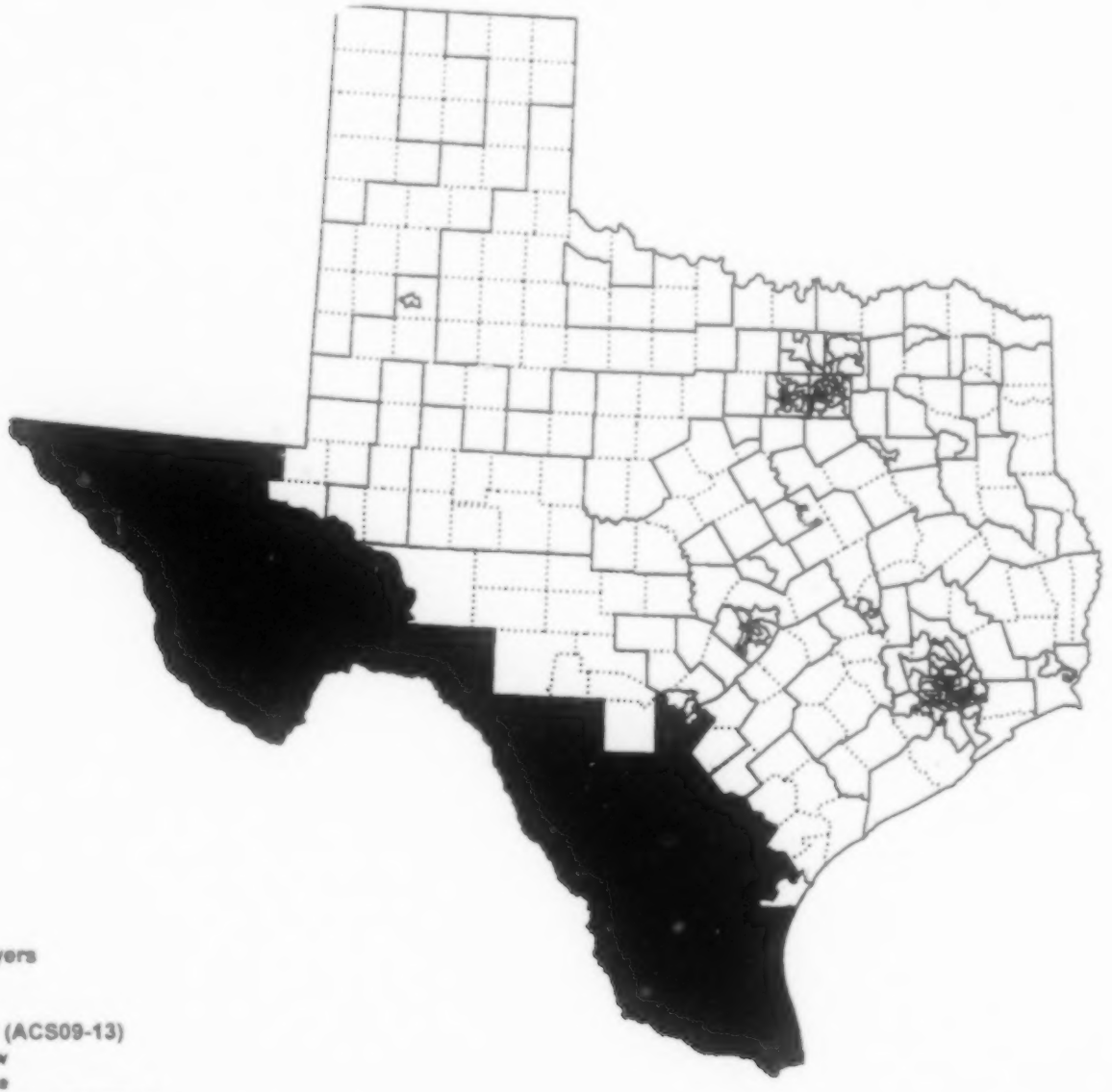

State House Districts
84th Legislature (2015-2016)
PLANH358
WILLIAMSON
BASTROP
CALDWELL
DENTON
COLLIN
TARRANT
ROCKWALL
KAUFMAN
JOHNSON
ELLIS
MONTGOMERY
HARRIS
WALLER
FORT BEND
GALVESTON
JIM HOGG
BROOKS
KENEDY
STARR
WILLACY
HIDALGO
CAMERON
COUNTIES
PLANH358


pportionment of State House Seats (CVAP)
Map layers
County
Apportionment of HD - CVAP
-5.00 to -0.05
-0.05 to 0.05
0.05 to 5.00
Delta
0.01
Wise
0.04
Denton
0.19
Collin
0.1
Hunt
0.06
Hopkins
0.02
Rockwall
0.03
Rains
0.01
Wood
0.05
Parker
0.1
Tarrant
0.02
Kaufman
0.03
Van Zandt
0.05
Johnson
0.07
Ellis
0.05
Henderson
0.07


County
Apportionment of HD - CVAP
-5.00 to -0.05
-0.05 to 0.05
0.05 to 5.00
Burleson
0.01
Brazos
0.12
San Jacinto
0.03
Grimes
0.02
Montgomery
0.11
Hardin
0.05
Washington
0.03
Liberty
0.04
Jefferson
0.12
ayette
02
Austin
0.01
Waller
0.01
Chambers
0.01
Colorado
0.01
aca
1
Galveston
0.18
Wharton
0.01
Brazoria
0.1



Data Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey, 2009-2013



Map layers

358

County

Latino CVAP (ACS09-13)

0.0% and below

0.0% and above

e: U.S. Census American Community Survey, 2009-2013

District Population Analysis with County Subtotals

SENATE DISTRICTS - PLANS172

Total State Population	25,145,561
Total Districts Required	31
Ideal District Population	811,147
Unassigned Population	0
Districts in Plan	31
Unassigned Geography	No
Districts Contiguous	Yes

	Population	Deviation	
		Total	Percent
Plan Overall Range		65,226	8.04%
Smallest District (28)	778,341	-32,806	-4.04%
Largest District (3)	843,567	32,420	4.00%
Average (mean)	811,147	11,696	1.44%

PLANS172

Using Census, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Voter Registration, and Turnout Data

SENATE DISTRICTS - PLANS172

	2010 Census			2009-2013 ACS Special Tabulation				2014 General Election				
								Total Voter Registration		Non-Suspense Voter Registration		
District	Total	VAP	% HVAP	Citizen VAP	MOE	% HCVAP	MOE	Total	%SSVR	Total	%SSVR	%SSTO
1	819,976	616,458	10.5	583,460	(±5,816)	5.8	(±0.3%)	497,243	4.2	440,611	4.2	1.8
2	808,524	582,997	22.3	523,835	(±5,736)	14.2	(±0.5%)	439,074	11.2	390,638	11.4	6.5
3	843,567	641,369	10.6	611,435	(±6,495)	6.8	(±0.3%)	505,713	5.1	452,563	5.1	2.6
4	815,995	597,765	16.5	553,360	(±6,536)	10.8	(±0.4%)	503,371	8.7	447,431	8.8	5.2
5	827,039	620,718	18.9	584,895	(±6,551)	15.3	(±0.5%)	479,785	11.5	414,184	11.5	7.2
6	812,881	551,137	70.0	383,985	(±5,740)	57.9	(±0.9%)	295,657	53.3	266,440	54.8	41.6
7	809,277	572,446	23.4	507,735	(±6,257)	18.3	(±0.7%)	474,815	14.5	429,380	14.7	9.1
8	794,900	572,635	14.2	511,590	(±5,584)	9.6	(±0.4%)	483,465	7.0	429,113	6.9	4.8
9	815,389	580,100	28.4	496,875	(±5,809)	19.1	(±0.6%)	410,233	14.9	350,001	15.3	9.2
10	834,267	602,461	24.8	534,315	(±5,695)	16.9	(±0.5%)	466,356	13.6	407,874	13.9	8.2
11	791,770	582,677	22.9	544,820	(±6,164)	19.3	(±0.6%)	480,987	15.8	427,233	15.9	9.8
12	818,893	588,816	17.0	548,260	(±6,033)	11.9	(±0.4%)	496,907	9.6	427,665	9.7	6.1
13	808,680	590,736	34.4	427,820	(±6,059)	18.5	(±0.6%)	384,454	14.5	334,103	15.0	8.7
14	834,750	640,349	26.0	571,260	(±6,304)	19.0	(±0.5%)	541,379	14.3	451,743	14.4	10.6
15	793,108	574,255	38.3	475,055	(±5,938)	26.1	(±0.7%)	396,259	21.0	351,423	21.4	12.8
16	816,670	614,614	25.8	496,940	(±5,301)	14.8	(±0.5%)	447,405	11.0	387,527	11.0	6.7
17	804,162	605,764	20.2	527,825	(±6,046)	16.0	(±0.5%)	481,844	12.4	428,212	12.4	8.0
18	809,726	587,890	26.5	548,440	(±6,282)	22.3	(±0.6%)	504,363	18.6	454,142	18.5	10.0
19	800,501	566,604	63.0	516,115	(±6,353)	60.5	(±0.8%)	439,949	55.2	387,800	56.3	44.0
20	833,339	577,960	73.8	487,455	(±6,461)	70.3	(±0.8%)	401,209	66.7	355,270	67.9	57.1
21	807,460	567,099	67.9	475,255	(±5,881)	61.6	(±0.7%)	418,360	59.8	371,892	61.3	48.0
22	809,840	592,255	18.0	557,790	(±5,816)	13.4	(±0.5%)	472,149	11.1	412,977	11.1	5.5
23	813,699	576,192	38.7	466,660	(±5,770)	24.5	(±0.6%)	415,584	20.0	367,723	20.9	10.9
24	798,189	596,939	16.0	578,130	(±6,220)	14.3	(±0.5%)	480,171	10.5	406,382	10.3	5.3
25	815,771	610,120	26.5	602,120	(±6,200)	25.4	(±0.6%)	578,484	19.4	503,221	19.4	14.6
26	802,046	589,522	64.8	532,540	(±6,326)	61.9	(±0.7%)	413,406	55.6	353,238	57.1	47.9
27	786,946	524,120	86.2	399,530	(±6,104)	83.1	(±0.7%)	354,303	81.0	314,997	81.8	72.2
28	778,341	586,992	30.5	558,880	(±5,753)	28.4	(±0.6%)	441,652	25.5	381,755	25.5	10.9
29	816,681	571,426	79.6	469,130	(±5,851)	75.3	(±0.7%)	415,152	69.9	359,065	71.9	61.1
30	829,574	623,474	12.7	598,630	(±5,829)	9.0	(±0.3%)	505,597	6.9	447,746	6.9	3.5
31	793,600	573,847	32.8	523,600	(±5,315)	28.1	(±0.6%)	422,545	24.0	373,262	24.2	9.6

American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. All block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the analysis.
= Margin of error at 90% confidence level
VAP = Hispanic voting age population / voting age population
CVAP = Hispanic citizen voting age population / citizen voting age population
R = Spanish surname voter registration (SSVR/VR)
O = Spanish surname turnout (SSTO/TO) data, starting with 2012, obtained from the Office of the Texas Secretary of State

Population and Voter Data with Voter Registration Comparison

SENATE DISTRICTS - PLANS172

District	Deviation		Population Total	%A	%B	%H	%BH	%O	General Election	Turnout	Total Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR	Non-Suspense Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR
1	8,829	Total:	819,976	66.8	18.2	13.2	31.1	2.1	2014	182,215	497,243	4.2 %	36.6 %	440,611	4.2 %	41.4 %
	1.09%	VAP:	616,458	70.5	17.2	10.5	27.6	2.0	2012	306,773	475,310	3.8 %	64.5 %	418,916	3.8 %	73.2 %
2	-2,623	Total:	808,524	57.1	13.3	26.6	39.4	3.5	2014	150,523	439,074	11.2 %	34.3 %	390,638	11.4 %	38.5 %
	-0.32%	VAP:	582,997	62.4	12.1	22.3	34.1	3.5	2012	257,196	412,870	10.1 %	62.3 %	361,596	10.3 %	71.1 %
3	32,420	Total:	843,567	72.5	13.0	12.9	25.7	1.8	2014	177,532	505,713	5.1 %	35.1 %	452,563	5.1 %	39.2 %
	4.00%	VAP:	641,369	75.3	12.5	10.6	23.0	1.7	2012	300,296	488,989	4.6 %	61.4 %	431,066	4.6 %	69.7 %
4	4,848	Total:	815,995	62.8	14.5	19.3	33.4	3.8	2014	186,788	503,371	8.7 %	37.1 %	447,431	8.8 %	41.7 %
	0.60%	VAP:	597,765	66.0	14.0	16.5	30.3	3.7	2012	309,126	469,683	8.0 %	65.8 %	412,057	8.0 %	75.0 %
5	15,892	Total:	827,039	62.4	11.0	21.9	32.4	5.2	2014	178,422	479,785	11.5 %	37.2 %	414,184	11.5 %	43.1 %
	1.96%	VAP:	620,718	66.1	10.3	18.9	28.9	5.1	2012	290,353	440,053	10.9 %	66.0 %	373,268	10.6 %	77.8 %
6	1,734	Total:	812,881	12.4	12.3	73.8	85.3	2.3	2014	66,812	295,657	53.3 %	22.6 %	266,440	54.8 %	25.1 %
	0.21%	VAP:	551,137	15.5	12.5	70.0	81.9	2.6	2012	138,163	283,768	52.1 %	48.7 %	246,328	53.8 %	56.1 %
7	-1,870	Total:	809,277	51.8	13.3	26.3	38.9	9.3	2014	173,281	474,815	14.5 %	36.5 %	429,380	14.7 %	40.4 %
	-0.23%	VAP:	572,446	55.6	12.1	23.4	35.0	9.3	2012	297,322	434,205	13.5 %	68.5 %	383,328	13.4 %	77.6 %
8	-16,247	Total:	794,900	58.8	10.9	16.2	26.7	14.4	2014	177,404	483,465	7.0 %	36.7 %	429,113	6.9 %	41.3 %
	-2.00%	VAP:	572,635	62.0	10.1	14.2	24.1	13.9	2012	303,092	441,969	6.4 %	68.6 %	377,647	6.2 %	80.3 %
9	4,242	Total:	815,389	48.1	12.5	32.7	44.6	7.3	2014	140,906	410,233	14.9 %	34.3 %	350,001	15.3 %	40.3 %
	0.52%	VAP:	580,100	53.0	11.6	28.4	39.6	7.4	2012	240,690	377,002	14.2 %	63.8 %	316,554	14.3 %	76.0 %
10	23,120	Total:	834,267	47.6	19.2	28.9	47.5	4.9	2014	183,259	466,356	13.6 %	39.3 %	407,874	13.9 %	44.9 %
	2.85%	VAP:	602,461	52.7	17.9	24.8	42.4	4.9	2012	292,584	423,211	13.2 %	69.1 %	362,545	13.4 %	80.7 %
11	-19,377	Total:	791,770	55.8	11.6	26.1	37.2	7.0	2014	166,744	480,987	15.8 %	34.7 %	427,233	15.9 %	39.0 %
	-2.39%	VAP:	582,677	59.6	10.9	22.9	33.5	6.9	2012	284,183	453,259	15.1 %	62.7 %	388,688	15.0 %	73.1 %
12	7,746	Total:	818,893	64.5	8.7	19.8	28.1	7.5	2014	176,338	496,907	9.6 %	35.5 %	427,665	9.7 %	41.2 %
	0.95%	VAP:	588,816	68.0	8.0	17.0	24.8	7.2	2012	300,031	448,838	8.9 %	66.8 %	385,617	8.8 %	77.8 %
13	-2,467	Total:	808,680	10.5	44.0	38.2	81.0	8.5	2014	115,518	384,454	14.5 %	30.0 %	334,103	15.0 %	34.6 %
	-0.30%	VAP:	590,736	12.8	44.3	34.4	77.7	9.5	2012	215,972	366,619	13.6 %	58.9 %	306,995	14.0 %	70.4 %
14	23,603	Total:	834,750	52.8	10.3	30.0	39.6	7.6	2014	223,687	541,379	14.3 %	41.3 %	451,743	14.4 %	49.5 %
	2.91%	VAP:	640,349	57.3	9.4	26.0	35.0	7.7	2012	321,116	495,331	13.6 %	64.8 %	405,934	13.6 %	79.1 %
15	-18,039	Total:	793,108	27.8	24.7	42.9	66.7	5.6	2014	127,108	396,259	21.0 %	32.1 %	351,423	21.4 %	36.2 %
	-2.22%	VAP:	574,255	32.8	23.6	38.3	61.2	6.0	2012	227,401	368,386	20.1 %	61.7 %	315,233	20.4 %	72.1 %
16	5,523	Total:	816,670	48.3	11.8	30.0	41.3	10.4	2014	170,569	447,405	11.0 %	38.1 %	387,527	11.0 %	44.0 %
	0.68%	VAP:	614,614	53.0	11.1	25.8	36.6	10.4	2012	281,985	420,581	10.2 %	67.0 %	359,919	10.1 %	78.3 %
17	-6,985	Total:	804,162	49.3	13.8	22.5	35.8	15.0	2014	183,392	481,844	12.4 %	38.1 %	428,212	12.4 %	42.8 %
	-0.86%	VAP:	605,764	52.5	12.8	20.2	32.6	14.9	2012	302,335	456,491	11.8 %	66.2 %	396,029	11.6 %	76.3 %
18	-1,421	Total:	809,726	50.6	12.8	30.1	42.2	7.2	2014	182,646	504,363	18.6 %	36.2 %	454,142	18.5 %	40.2 %
	-0.18%	VAP:	587,890	55.0	12.0	26.5	38.2	6.8	2012	295,343	469,170	18.4 %	63.0 %	415,749	18.1 %	71.0 %
19	-10,646	Total:	800,501	24.4	7.5	66.7	73.4	2.3	2014	122,016	439,949	55.2 %	27.7 %	387,800	56.3 %	31.5 %
	-1.31%	VAP:	566,604	27.8	7.3	63.0	69.8	2.4	2012	215,427	408,198	55.2 %	52.8 %	354,425	56.3 %	60.8 %
20	22,192	Total:	833,339	18.6	2.4	77.5	79.4	2.0	2014	112,687	401,209	66.7 %	28.1 %	355,270	67.9 %	31.7 %
	2.74%	VAP:	577,960	22.1	2.3	73.8	75.8	2.1	2012	191,147	377,113	65.3 %	50.7 %	316,572	66.7 %	60.4 %

For technical reasons, election results in Texas Legislative Council reports may vary slightly from the official election results. Complete official results for all elections are maintained by the Office of the Texas Secretary of State.
SSVR = Spanish surname voter registration

WIII Voter Registration Comparison

SENATE DISTRICTS - PLANS172

District	Deviation		Population Total	%A	%B	%H	%BH	%O	General Election	Turnout	Total Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR	Non-Suspense Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR
21	-3,687	Total:	807,460	22.9	3.9	72.3	75.7	1.4	2014	119,215	418,360	59.8 %	28.5 %	371,892	61.3 %	32.1 %
	-0.45%	VAP:	567,099	26.9	4.0	67.9	71.5	1.6	2012	200,562	394,251	59.6 %	50.9 %	337,802	61.0 %	59.4 %
22	-1,307	Total:	809,840	63.1	12.4	21.5	33.5	3.4	2014	165,504	472,149	11.1 %	35.1 %	412,977	11.1 %	40.1 %
	-0.16%	VAP:	592,255	67.6	11.3	18.0	29.0	3.3	2012	275,324	447,474	10.4 %	61.5 %	392,142	10.2 %	70.2 %
23	2,552	Total:	813,699	14.8	40.4	43.5	83.2	2.0	2014	127,589	415,584	20.0 %	30.7 %	367,723	20.9 %	34.7 %
	0.31%	VAP:	576,192	18.7	40.9	38.7	79.1	2.2	2012	235,868	390,137	19.1 %	60.5 %	341,146	19.9 %	69.1 %
24	-12,958	Total:	798,189	65.3	12.7	19.0	30.7	3.9	2014	167,750	480,171	10.5 %	34.9 %	406,382	10.3 %	41.3 %
	-1.60%	VAP:	596,939	69.8	10.9	16.0	26.4	3.8	2012	278,379	455,375	10.1 %	61.1 %	379,745	9.7 %	73.3 %
25	4,624	Total:	815,771	61.7	5.0	29.6	34.1	4.3	2014	241,104	578,484	19.4 %	41.7 %	503,221	19.4 %	47.9 %
	0.57%	VAP:	610,120	65.2	4.5	26.5	30.7	4.1	2012	366,670	531,438	18.5 %	69.0 %	454,561	18.2 %	80.7 %
26	-9,101	Total:	802,046	21.2	8.1	68.4	75.5	3.3	2014	116,536	413,406	55.6 %	28.2 %	353,238	57.1 %	33.0 %
	-1.12%	VAP:	589,522	24.8	7.6	64.8	71.7	3.5	2012	207,960	388,282	55.3 %	53.6 %	320,974	56.6 %	64.8 %
27	-24,201	Total:	786,946	9.6	0.8	89.1	89.5	0.8	2014	84,566	354,303	81.0 %	23.9 %	314,907	81.8 %	26.8 %
	-2.98%	VAP:	524,120	12.4	0.8	86.2	86.7	1.0	2012	150,633	327,094	79.9 %	46.1 %	281,423	80.9 %	53.5 %
28	-32,806	Total:	778,341	57.1	6.5	34.9	40.8	2.1	2014	135,851	441,652	25.5 %	30.8 %	381,755	25.5 %	35.6 %
	-4.04%	VAP:	586,992	61.6	5.9	30.5	36.2	2.2	2012	251,138	430,544	24.9 %	58.3 %	366,194	24.6 %	68.6 %
29	5,534	Total:	816,681	13.3	3.6	82.0	84.9	1.8	2014	83,529	415,152	69.9 %	20.1 %	359,065	71.9 %	23.3 %
	0.68%	VAP:	571,426	15.6	3.4	79.6	82.5	1.9	2012	177,498	364,869	69.9 %	48.6 %	310,078	71.6 %	57.2 %
30	18,427	Total:	829,574	76.0	5.8	15.3	20.9	3.2	2014	160,417	505,597	6.9 %	31.7 %	447,746	6.9 %	35.8 %
	2.27%	VAP:	623,474	79.0	5.3	12.7	17.8	3.1	2012	297,514	476,950	6.3 %	62.4 %	406,876	6.1 %	73.1 %
31	-17,547	Total:	793,600	54.8	5.4	37.6	42.6	2.7	2014	127,897	422,545	24.0 %	30.3 %	373,262	24.2 %	34.3 %
	-2.16%	VAP:	573,847	59.9	4.9	32.8	37.5	2.7	2012	237,139	404,586	22.7 %	58.6 %	351,115	22.6 %	67.5 %

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SSVR = Spanish surname voter registration

District Population Analysis with County Subtotals

SENATE DISTRICTS - PLANS173

Total State Population	25,145,561
Total Districts Required	31
Ideal District Population	811,147
Unassigned Population	0
Districts in Plan	31
Unassigned Geography	No
Districts Contiguous	Yes

	Population	--------Deviation--------	
		Total	Percent
Plan Overall Range		294,902	36.36%
Smallest District (24)	707,313	-103,834	-12.80%
Largest District (6)	1,002,215	191,068	23.56%
Average (mean)	811,147	61,942	7.64%

PLANS173

Hispanic Population Profile
Using Census, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Voter Registration, and Turnout Data
~~SENATE DISTRICTS~~ - PLANS173

	2010 Census			2009-2013 ACS Special Tabulation				2014 General Election				
								Total Voter Registration		Non-Suspense Voter Registration		
District	Total	VAP	% HVAP	Citizen VAP	MOE	% HCVAP	MOE	Total	%SSVR	Total	%SSVR	%SSTO
1	742,850	557,581	10.5	527,395	(±5,551)	5.9	(±0.3%)	451,115	4.3	399,415	4.3	1.8
2	802,216	570,873	23.1	515,325	(±5,815)	14.7	(±0.5%)	442,631	11.6	395,236	11.8	6.7
3	728,459	553,726	10.5	527,270	(±5,856)	6.6	(±0.3%)	432,215	4.8	389,031	4.8	2.4
4	757,143	558,370	16.2	517,265	(±6,383)	10.4	(±0.4%)	461,045	8.0	407,747	8.1	4.5
5	745,032	534,628	19.2	516,620	(±6,177)	16.8	(±0.6%)	459,775	12.2	391,812	12.2	7.6
6	1,002,215	690,559	61.1	512,765	(±6,374)	48.7	(±0.8%)	404,782	43.6	364,978	44.7	30.0
7	807,497	574,662	22.2	512,865	(±6,207)	17.1	(±0.6%)	480,509	13.8	433,449	13.9	8.7
8	810,254	583,309	14.8	518,540	(±5,633)	9.8	(±0.4%)	489,247	7.1	434,346	7.1	4.9
9	807,718	576,400	22.6	512,570	(±5,998)	15.3	(±0.6%)	435,622	12.1	369,657	12.2	7.7
10	820,292	593,518	25.2	525,660	(±5,669)	17.1	(±0.5%)	456,059	13.9	398,862	14.2	8.4
11	772,140	564,097	22.2	534,730	(±6,127)	19.0	(±0.6%)	476,314	15.5	422,903	15.7	9.4
12	781,312	560,464	17.0	522,475	(±5,879)	12.0	(±0.5%)	474,212	9.7	408,853	9.8	6.1
13	918,018	680,964	31.9	508,920	(±6,393)	17.5	(±0.6%)	461,048	13.6	401,147	14.0	8.4
14	758,397	586,571	25.4	522,405	(±5,788)	18.3	(±0.5%)	503,028	13.5	418,486	13.6	10.2
15	873,142	623,663	36.1	523,310	(±6,266)	24.5	(±0.7%)	446,669	19.7	399,881	20.0	11.7
16	859,214	643,992	27.6	514,235	(±5,372)	15.7	(±0.5%)	461,529	11.7	400,046	11.8	7.1
17	825,395	611,296	21.2	521,540	(±6,384)	16.9	(±0.6%)	491,524	13.0	435,279	13.0	8.5
18	759,227	558,055	30.4	531,755	(±5,991)	26.5	(±0.7%)	470,333	22.3	424,549	22.3	12.4
19	767,144	576,022	28.4	519,880	(±6,221)	22.0	(±0.6%)	426,932	18.4	365,688	18.5	12.4
20	926,601	638,985	77.0	530,075	(±6,692)	73.7	(±0.7%)	451,799	71.8	405,048	72.7	61.8
21	874,549	599,223	72.3	519,555	(±6,459)	68.9	(±0.7%)	452,444	64.2	403,651	65.4	54.8
22	739,088	554,640	14.2	529,210	(±5,782)	9.9	(±0.4%)	443,377	8.1	393,352	8.0	3.9
23	910,844	642,214	39.4	520,420	(±6,097)	26.0	(±0.6%)	456,667	20.9	404,335	21.8	11.5
24	707,313	536,656	17.2	515,120	(±5,460)	14.4	(±0.5%)	411,945	11.4	352,336	11.3	5.2
25	711,200	534,870	29.7	522,655	(±5,917)	28.4	(±0.7%)	493,233	21.9	424,503	22.0	16.3
26	802,158	589,629	64.8	532,540	(±6,326)	61.9	(±0.7%)	413,475	55.6	353,297	57.1	47.9
27	963,669	656,632	78.5	530,430	(±6,849)	74.5	(±0.7%)	455,215	72.4	401,879	73.5	61.3
28	738,365	558,078	30.5	532,240	(±5,634)	28.4	(±0.6%)	421,136	25.5	364,486	25.5	10.9
29	908,785	638,913	78.4	526,450	(±6,164)	74.0	(±0.6%)	466,724	68.8	404,361	70.7	59.1
30	731,724	557,300	12.2	528,700	(±5,335)	8.8	(±0.4%)	434,722	6.6	383,736	6.6	3.3
31	793,600	573,847	32.8	523,600	(±5,315)	28.1	(±0.6%)	422,545	24.0	373,262	24.2	9.6

The American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. All block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the analysis.
MOE = Margin of error at 90% confidence level
% HVAP = Hispanic voting age population / voting age population
% HCVAP = Hispanic citizen voting age population / citizen voting age population
SSVR = Spanish surname voter registration (SSVR/VR)
SSTO = Spanish surname turnout (SSTO/TO) data, starting with 2012, obtained from the Office of the Texas Secretary of State

Population and Voter Data
with Voter Registration Comparison
SENATE DISTRICTS - PLANS173

District	Deviation		Population Total	%A	%B	%H	%BH	%O	General Election	Turnout	Total Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR	Non-Suspense Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR
1	-68,297	Total:	742,850	66.6	18.2	13.3	31.2	2.1	2014	165,816	451,115	4.3 %	36.8 %	399,415	4.3 %	41.5 %
	-8.42%	VAP:	557,581	70.4	17.2	10.5	27.5	2.0	2012	277,823	429,821	3.8 %	64.6 %	378,811	3.8 %	73.3 %
2	-8,931	Total:	802,216	56.5	13.1	27.3	39.9	3.6	2014	154,122	442,631	11.6 %	34.8 %	395,236	11.8 %	39.0 %
	-1.10%	VAP:	570,873	61.7	11.8	23.1	34.7	3.6	2012	261,211	410,041	10.6 %	63.7 %	359,867	10.7 %	72.6 %
3	-82,688	Total:	728,459	70.9	14.8	12.8	27.4	1.7	2014	150,843	432,215	4.8 %	34.9 %	389,031	4.8 %	38.8 %
	-10.19%	VAP:	553,726	73.6	14.3	10.5	24.7	1.7	2012	259,006	418,377	4.4 %	61.9 %	371,724	4.3 %	69.7 %
4	-54,004	Total:	757,143	62.4	15.4	19.0	34.0	3.5	2014	168,504	461,045	8.0 %	36.5 %	407,747	8.1 %	41.3 %
	-6.66%	VAP:	558,370	65.7	14.9	16.2	30.9	3.4	2012	279,141	432,294	7.4 %	64.6 %	378,281	7.4 %	73.8 %
5	-66,115	Total:	745,032	60.4	12.6	22.2	33.8	5.8	2014	163,453	459,775	12.2 %	35.6 %	391,812	12.2 %	41.7 %
	-8.15%	VAP:	534,628	64.6	11.1	19.2	29.7	5.7	2012	267,726	418,291	11.7 %	64.0 %	349,278	11.5 %	76.7 %
6	191,068	Total:	1,002,215	21.4	10.8	65.5	75.5	3.1	2014	107,076	404,782	43.6 %	26.5 %	364,978	44.7 %	29.3 %
	23.56%	VAP:	690,559	25.4	10.7	61.1	71.2	3.3	2012	206,295	389,382	42.3 %	53.0 %	338,879	43.4 %	60.9 %
7	-3,650	Total:	807,497	53.9	12.5	25.0	36.9	9.2	2014	176,706	480,509	13.8 %	36.8 %	433,449	13.9 %	40.8 %
	-0.45%	VAP:	574,662	57.6	11.4	22.2	33.2	9.2	2012	301,853	439,030	12.8 %	68.8 %	386,992	12.7 %	78.0 %
8	-893	Total:	810,254	58.2	10.9	16.8	27.4	14.5	2014	179,024	489,247	7.1 %	36.6 %	434,346	7.1 %	41.2 %
	-0.11%	VAP:	583,309	61.4	10.1	14.8	24.6	14.0	2012	306,204	447,378	6.6 %	68.4 %	382,447	6.4 %	80.1 %
9	-3,429	Total:	807,718	51.9	14.1	26.2	39.7	8.4	2014	153,527	435,622	12.1 %	35.2 %	369,657	12.2 %	41.5 %
	-0.42%	VAP:	576,400	56.4	13.0	22.6	35.3	8.3	2012	260,958	398,049	11.5 %	65.6 %	332,959	11.4 %	78.4 %
10	9,145	Total:	820,292	46.9	19.5	29.3	48.2	4.9	2014	178,864	456,059	13.9 %	39.2 %	398,862	14.2 %	44.8 %
	1.13%	VAP:	593,518	52.2	18.2	25.2	42.9	4.9	2012	285,255	413,324	13.5 %	69.0 %	353,753	13.6 %	80.6 %
11	-39,007	Total:	772,140	54.5	13.7	25.2	38.4	7.1	2014	164,164	476,314	15.5 %	34.5 %	422,903	15.7 %	38.8 %
	-4.81%	VAP:	564,097	58.2	13.0	22.2	34.9	6.9	2012	277,603	445,294	15.0 %	62.3 %	381,614	15.0 %	72.7 %
12	-29,835	Total:	781,312	64.2	8.9	19.8	28.2	7.6	2014	167,532	474,212	9.7 %	35.3 %	408,853	9.8 %	41.0 %
	-3.68%	VAP:	560,464	67.7	8.2	17.0	24.9	7.4	2012	285,434	427,936	9.0 %	66.7 %	368,315	8.9 %	77.5 %
13	106,871	Total:	918,018	16.8	39.8	35.7	74.5	8.7	2014	148,682	461,048	13.6 %	32.2 %	401,147	14.0 %	37.1 %
	13.18%	VAP:	680,964	19.9	39.4	31.9	70.6	9.6	2012	266,941	439,341	12.9 %	60.8 %	368,885	13.2 %	72.4 %
14	-52,750	Total:	758,397	53.8	9.7	29.2	38.2	8.0	2014	210,545	503,028	13.5 %	41.9 %	418,486	13.6 %	50.3 %
	-6.50%	VAP:	586,571	58.2	8.9	25.4	33.8	8.0	2012	301,206	461,314	12.9 %	65.3 %	375,716	12.8 %	80.2 %
15	61,995	Total:	873,142	32.4	23.0	40.3	62.4	5.2	2014	147,930	446,669	19.7 %	33.1 %	399,881	20.0 %	37.0 %
	7.64%	VAP:	623,663	36.9	22.1	36.1	57.7	5.5	2012	261,545	417,004	18.7 %	62.7 %	361,640	18.8 %	72.3 %
16	48,067	Total:	859,214	47.1	11.4	32.1	43.0	9.9	2014	174,805	461,529	11.7 %	37.9 %	400,046	11.8 %	43.7 %
	5.93%	VAP:	643,992	52.1	10.7	27.6	38.0	9.9	2012	289,471	434,354	10.9 %	66.6 %	372,183	10.8 %	77.8 %
17	14,248	Total:	825,395	44.4	15.1	23.2	37.7	17.9	2014	182,257	491,524	13.0 %	37.1 %	435,279	13.0 %	41.9 %
	1.76%	VAP:	611,296	47.5	14.0	21.2	34.7	17.8	2012	303,078	453,450	12.6 %	66.8 %	394,029	12.4 %	76.9 %
18	-51,920	Total:	759,227	53.1	10.5	34.6	44.4	2.5	2014	167,824	470,333	22.3 %	35.7 %	424,549	22.3 %	39.5 %
	-6.40%	VAP:	558,055	57.7	9.8	30.4	39.9	2.4	2012	274,002	445,073	21.8 %	61.6 %	393,618	21.6 %	69.6 %
19	-44,003	Total:	767,144	52.4	11.3	32.7	43.3	4.3	2014	156,636	426,932	18.4 %	36.7 %	365,688	18.5 %	42.8 %
	-5.42%	VAP:	576,022	57.3	10.3	28.4	38.3	4.4	2012	243,874	393,847	17.6 %	61.9 %	333,403	17.4 %	73.1 %
20	115,454	Total:	926,601	16.7	2.0	80.3	81.9	1.4	2014	120,403	451,799	71.8 %	26.6 %	405,048	72.7 %	29.7 %
	14.23%	VAP:	638,985	19.7	2.1	77.0	78.9	1.5	2012	210,525	430,950	70.8 %	48.9 %	367,464	71.9 %	57.3 %

For technical reasons, election results in Texas Legislative Council reports may vary slightly from the official election results. Complete official results for all elections are maintained by the Office of the Texas Secretary of State.

with Voter Registration Comparison

SENATE DISTRICTS - PLANS173

District	Deviation		Population Total	%A	%B	%H	%BH	%O	General Election	Turnout	Total Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR	Non-Suspense Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR
21	63,402	Total:	874,549	17.1	6.4	75.6	81.3	1.6	2014	117,856	452,444	64.2 %	26.0 %	403,651	65.4 %	29.2 %
	7.82%	VAP:	599,223	20.0	6.4	72.3	78.2	1.8	2012	212,398	414,568	64.1 %	51.2 %	364,111	65.1 %	58.3 %
22	-72,059	Total:	739,088	72.6	8.5	17.2	25.5	1.9	2014	162,343	443,377	8.1 %	36.6 %	393,352	8.0 %	41.3 %
	-8.88%	VAP:	554,640	75.8	8.2	14.2	22.3	1.9	2012	263,566	422,333	7.5 %	62.4 %	371,193	7.4 %	71.0 %
23	99,697	Total:	910,844	16.1	37.9	44.4	81.5	2.4	2014	139,235	456,667	20.9 %	30.5 %	404,335	21.8 %	34.4 %
	12.29%	VAP:	642,214	20.2	38.3	39.4	77.2	2.6	2012	257,991	429,435	20.0 %	60.1 %	375,414	20.8 %	68.7 %
24	-103,834	Total:	707,313	67.8	9.5	20.7	29.6	2.6	2014	148,271	411,945	11.4 %	36.0 %	352,336	11.3 %	42.1 %
	-12.80%	VAP:	536,656	72.2	8.4	17.2	25.2	2.6	2012	244,857	399,389	10.8 %	61.3 %	338,963	10.6 %	72.2 %
25	-99,947	Total:	711,200	58.3	5.1	33.0	37.5	4.2	2014	198,774	493,233	21.9 %	40.3 %	424,503	22.0 %	46.8 %
	-12.32%	VAP:	534,870	62.0	4.6	29.7	33.9	4.1	2012	306,826	452,315	20.9 %	67.8 %	381,510	20.6 %	80.4 %
26	-8,989	Total:	802,158	21.2	8.1	68.4	75.5	3.3	2014	116,556	413,475	55.6 %	28.2 %	353,297	57.1 %	33.0 %
	-1.11%	VAP:	589,629	24.8	7.6	64.8	71.7	3.5	2012	207,989	388,344	55.3 %	53.6 %	320,973	56.6 %	64.8 %
27	152,522	Total:	963,669	15.2	1.4	82.4	83.4	1.4	2014	117,670	455,215	72.4 %	25.8 %	401,879	73.5 %	29.3 %
	18.80%	VAP:	656,632	18.9	1.3	78.5	79.6	1.6	2012	204,557	424,763	71.0 %	48.2 %	361,128	72.3 %	56.6 %
28	-72,782	Total:	738,365	57.3	6.2	34.9	40.5	2.1	2014	131,040	421,136	25.5 %	31.1 %	364,486	25.5 %	36.0 %
	-8.97%	VAP:	558,078	61.8	5.7	30.5	36.0	2.2	2012	240,944	410,331	24.9 %	58.7 %	349,318	24.6 %	69.0 %
29	97,638	Total:	908,785	14.5	3.5	81.1	83.8	1.7	2014	99,159	466,724	68.8 %	21.2 %	404,361	70.7 %	24.5 %
	12.04%	VAP:	638,913	16.9	3.3	78.4	81.2	1.9	2012	202,763	415,480	68.6 %	48.8 %	352,955	70.4 %	57.4 %
30	-79,423	Total:	731,724	75.5	6.8	14.8	21.3	3.2	2014	130,291	434,722	6.6 %	30.0 %	383,736	6.6 %	34.0 %
	-9.79%	VAP:	557,300	78.5	6.3	12.2	18.3	3.2	2012	251,039	415,952	6.0 %	60.4 %	353,934	5.8 %	70.9 %
31	-17,547	Total:	793,600	54.8	5.4	37.6	42.6	2.7	2014	127,897	422,545	24.0 %	30.3 %	373,262	24.2 %	34.3 %
	-2.16%	VAP:	573,847	59.9	4.9	32.8	37.5	2.7	2012	237,139	404,586	22.7 %	58.6 %	351,115	22.6 %	67.5 %

District Population Analysis with County Subtotals

SENATE DISTRICTS - PLANS174

Total State Population	25,145,561
Total Districts Required	31
Ideal District Population	811,147
Unassigned Population	0
Districts in Plan	31
Unassigned Geography	No
Districts Contiguous	Yes

	Population	--------Deviation--------	
		Total	Percent
Plan Overall Range		470,789	58.04%
Smallest District (25)	628,257	-182,890	-22.55%
Largest District (6)	1,099,046	287,899	35.49%
Average (mean)	811,147	72,981	9.00%

PLANS174

SENATE DISTRICTS - PLANS174

	2010 Census			2009-2013 ACS Special Tabulation				2014 General Election				
								Total Voter Registration		Non-Suspense Voter Registration		
District	Total	VAP	% HVAP	Citizen VAP	MOE	% HCVAP	MOE	Total	%SSVR	Total	%SSVR	%SSTO
1	742,850	557,581	10.5	527,395	(±5,551)	5.9	(±0.3%)	451,115	4.3	399,415	4.3	1.8
2	833,730	592,848	23.2	535,230	(±5,962)	14.6	(±0.5%)	462,169	11.5	413,006	11.7	6.6
3	750,167	570,303	10.6	543,240	(±6,006)	6.8	(±0.3%)	446,347	4.9	401,505	4.9	2.4
4	735,435	541,793	16.3	501,295	(±6,242)	10.5	(±0.4%)	446,913	8.1	395,273	8.2	4.5
5	712,791	525,856	17.8	507,570	(±5,891)	14.9	(±0.5%)	459,641	10.9	403,118	10.8	6.8
6	1,099,046	763,138	57.6	578,610	(±6,868)	45.6	(±0.7%)	457,993	40.6	411,977	41.6	27.6
7	765,276	547,285	21.5	495,325	(±6,058)	16.8	(±0.6%)	456,771	13.4	411,826	13.5	8.4
8	760,269	548,346	13.9	489,695	(±5,418)	9.5	(±0.4%)	461,999	6.9	409,600	6.8	4.8
9	865,616	616,452	25.1	536,815	(±6,105)	16.3	(±0.6%)	455,528	12.9	387,409	13.1	8.1
10	820,292	593,518	25.2	525,660	(±5,669)	17.1	(±0.5%)	456,059	13.9	398,862	14.2	8.4
11	706,045	516,005	20.9	487,725	(±5,809)	17.8	(±0.6%)	446,627	14.6	397,110	14.7	8.6
12	757,948	544,393	17.0	505,095	(±5,785)	12.1	(±0.5%)	460,306	9.7	396,759	9.8	6.2
13	898,478	663,359	32.3	494,085	(±6,332)	17.6	(±0.6%)	446,870	13.7	389,112	14.2	8.5
14	694,647	539,158	26.7	476,175	(±5,605)	19.3	(±0.6%)	451,426	14.4	372,937	14.5	10.8
15	873,142	623,663	36.1	523,310	(±6,266)	24.5	(±0.7%)	446,669	19.7	399,881	20.0	11.7
16	816,670	614,614	25.8	496,940	(±5,901)	14.8	(±0.5%)	447,405	11.0	387,527	11.0	6.7
17	747,638	557,556	21.2	475,095	(±6,046)	16.9	(±0.6%)	447,057	13.0	394,993	13.0	8.5
18	736,476	537,161	30.4	497,460	(±5,937)	23.6	(±0.7%)	444,926	21.7	401,937	21.7	11.8
19	812,983	607,112	31.8	549,635	(±6,460)	25.9	(±0.6%)	458,021	21.7	392,534	22.0	14.8
20	926,601	638,985	77.0	530,075	(±6,692)	73.7	(±0.7%)	451,799	71.8	405,048	72.7	61.8
21	852,956	582,492	73.7	505,970	(±6,338)	69.8	(±0.7%)	448,637	64.6	400,698	65.7	55.0
22	784,574	580,639	16.8	547,545	(±5,627)	12.1	(±0.4%)	456,882	10.1	400,543	10.1	4.9
23	910,844	642,214	39.4	520,420	(±6,097)	26.0	(±0.6%)	456,667	20.9	404,335	21.8	11.5
24	760,096	567,157	15.4	551,850	(±6,087)	13.3	(±0.5%)	453,261	9.9	385,166	9.7	4.7
25	628,257	473,325	27.8	465,725	(±5,516)	26.5	(±0.7%)	444,421	20.4	384,770	20.4	15.2
26	878,922	646,552	62.9	582,665	(±6,623)	60.6	(±0.7%)	450,504	54.3	384,385	55.9	46.8
27	963,669	656,632	78.5	530,430	(±6,849)	74.5	(±0.7%)	455,215	72.4	401,879	73.5	61.3
28	806,475	611,050	27.6	585,815	(±5,957)	25.7	(±0.5%)	460,587	22.6	395,368	22.6	9.8
29	888,467	624,642	78.3	514,930	(±6,104)	74.0	(±0.7%)	456,555	68.8	395,673	70.7	58.9
30	758,205	575,685	52.3	547,770	(±5,446)	8.8	(±0.3%)	450,556	6.6	397,573	6.6	3.4
31	856,996	620,223	33.6	566,670	(±5,489)	29.1	(±0.6%)	458,965	25.3	405,392	25.4	10.0

American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. All block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the analysis.
E = Margin of error at 90% confidence level
VAP = Hispanic voting age population / voting age population
CVAP = Hispanic citizen voting age population / citizen voting age population
R = Spanish surname voter registration (SSVR/VR)
O = Spanish surname turnout (SSTO/TO) data, starting with 2012, obtained from the Office of the Texas Secretary of State.

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SENATE DISTRICTS - PLAN S172

District	Deviation		Population Total	%A	%B	%H	%BH	%O	General Election	Turnout	Total Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR	Non-Suspense Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR
1	-68,297	Total:	742,850	66.6	18.2	13.3	31.2	2.1	2014	165,816	451,115	4.3 %	36.8 %	399,415	4.3 %	41.5 %
	-8.42%	VAP:	557,581	70.4	17.2	10.5	27.5	2.0	2012	277,823	429,821	3.8 %	64.6 %	378,811	3.8 %	73.3 %
2	22,583	Total:	833,730	56.5	13.1	27.3	39.9	3.6	2014	161,948	462,169	11.5 %	35.0 %	413,006	11.7 %	39.2 %
	2.78%	VAP:	592,848	61.6	11.9	23.2	34.7	3.6	2012	272,987	427,124	10.5 %	63.9 %	375,034	10.6 %	72.8 %
3	-60,980	Total:	750,167	71.0	14.5	12.9	27.2	1.8	2014	156,741	446,347	4.9 %	35.1 %	401,505	4.9 %	39.0 %
	-7.52%	VAP:	570,303	73.8	14.0	10.6	24.5	1.7	2012	268,251	431,536	4.5 %	62.2 %	383,183	4.4 %	70.0 %
4	-75,712	Total:	735,435	62.0	15.7	19.1	34.4	3.6	2014	162,606	446,913	8.1 %	36.4 %	395,273	8.2 %	41.1 %
	-9.33%	VAP:	541,793	65.2	15.3	16.5	31.3	3.5	2012	269,896	419,135	7.4 %	64.4 %	366,822	7.4 %	73.6 %
5	-98,356	Total:	712,791	66.6	8.2	20.3	28.5	4.8	2014	183,696	459,641	10.9 %	40.0 %	403,118	10.8 %	45.6 %
	-12.13%	VAP:	525,856	70.2	7.7	17.8	25.3	4.5	2012	283,290	419,402	10.3 %	67.5 %	361,710	10.0 %	78.3 %
6	287,899	Total:	1,099,046	23.8	10.9	62.2	72.3	3.9	2014	125,382	457,993	40.6 %	27.4 %	411,977	41.6 %	30.4 %
	35.49%	VAP:	763,138	28.0	10.7	57.6	67.8	4.2	2012	238,114	439,129	39.4 %	54.2 %	381,401	40.4 %	62.4 %
7	-45,871	Total:	765,276	55.1	12.0	24.2	35.6	9.3	2014	169,583	456,771	13.4 %	37.1 %	411,826	13.5 %	41.2 %
	-5.66%	VAP:	547,285	58.8	11.0	21.5	32.0	9.2	2012	289,107	420,192	12.5 %	68.8 %	370,297	12.3 %	78.1 %
8	-50,878	Total:	760,269	58.8	10.9	15.8	26.3	14.9	2014	168,883	461,999	6.9 %	36.6 %	409,600	6.8 %	41.2 %
	-6.27%	VAP:	548,346	61.9	10.1	13.9	23.7	14.4	2012	290,173	423,070	6.3 %	68.6 %	360,870	6.1 %	80.4 %
9	54,469	Total:	865,616	50.1	13.5	28.9	41.8	8.1	2014	159,386	455,528	12.9 %	35.0 %	387,409	13.1 %	41.1 %
	6.72%	VAP:	616,452	54.8	12.5	25.1	37.2	8.1	2012	271,561	417,231	12.3 %	65.1 %	350,023	12.2 %	77.6 %
10	9,145	Total:	820,292	46.9	19.5	29.3	48.2	4.9	2014	178,864	456,059	13.9 %	39.2 %	398,862	14.2 %	44.8 %
	1.13%	VAP:	593,518	52.2	18.2	25.2	42.9	4.9	2012	285,255	413,324	13.5 %	69.0 %	353,753	13.6 %	80.6 %
11	-105,102	Total:	706,045	54.4	13.8	23.7	37.1	8.5	2014	155,100	446,627	14.6 %	34.7 %	397,110	14.7 %	39.1 %
	-12.96%	VAP:	516,005	58.0	13.2	20.9	33.8	8.2	2012	260,553	418,116	14.1 %	62.3 %	359,754	14.0 %	72.4 %
12	-53,199	Total:	757,948	64.0	8.9	19.7	28.3	7.7	2014	162,510	460,306	9.7 %	35.3 %	396,759	9.8 %	41.0 %
	-6.56%	VAP:	544,393	67.5	8.3	17.0	25.0	7.5	2012	277,400	415,570	9.1 %	66.8 %	357,631	9.0 %	77.6 %
13	87,331	Total:	898,478	15.7	40.5	36.1	75.6	8.7	2014	142,696	446,870	13.7 %	31.9 %	389,112	14.2 %	36.7 %
	10.77%	VAP:	663,359	18.5	40.4	32.3	71.9	9.6	2012	257,916	426,303	13.0 %	60.5 %	358,337	13.2 %	72.0 %
14	-116,500	Total:	694,647	51.2	10.4	30.8	40.5	8.3	2014	187,224	451,426	14.4 %	41.5 %	372,937	14.5 %	50.2 %
	-14.36%	VAP:	539,158	55.9	9.5	26.7	35.8	8.3	2012	268,450	415,341	13.8 %	64.6 %	335,191	13.7 %	80.1 %
15	61,995	Total:	873,142	32.4	23.0	40.3	62.4	5.2	2014	147,930	446,669	19.7 %	33.1 %	399,881	20.0 %	37.0 %
	7.64%	VAP:	623,663	36.9	22.1	36.1	57.7	5.5	2012	261,545	417,004	18.7 %	62.7 %	361,640	18.8 %	72.3 %
16	5,523	Total:	816,670	48.3	11.8	30.0	41.3	10.4	2014	170,569	447,405	11.0 %	38.1 %	387,527	11.0 %	44.0 %
	0.68%	VAP:	614,614	53.0	11.1	25.8	36.6	10.4	2012	281,985	420,581	10.2 %	67.0 %	359,919	10.1 %	78.3 %
17	-63,509	Total:	747,638	45.4	15.3	23.2	37.9	16.7	2014	167,463	447,037	13.0 %	37.5 %	394,993	13.0 %	42.4 %
	-7.83%	VAP:	557,556	48.7	14.0	21.2	34.8	16.6	2012	277,090	411,561	12.7 %	67.3 %	356,031	12.5 %	77.8 %
18	-74,671	Total:	736,476	50.8	11.8	34.6	45.7	3.5	2014	155,878	444,926	21.7 %	35.0 %	401,937	21.7 %	38.8 %
	-9.21%	VAP:	537,161	55.6	11.0	30.4	41.1	3.4	2012	257,364	419,690	21.2 %	61.3 %	370,729	21.0 %	69.4 %
19	1,836	Total:	812,983	50.8	9.4	36.3	45.0	4.2	2014	168,058	458,021	21.7 %	36.7 %	392,534	22.0 %	42.8 %
	0.23%	VAP:	607,112	55.6	8.6	31.8	40.0	4.4	2012	260,190	418,273	20.9 %	62.2 %	353,315	20.9 %	73.6 %
20	115,454	Total:	926,601	16.7	2.0	80.3	81.9	1.4	2014	120,403	451,799	71.8 %	26.6 %	405,048	72.7 %	29.7 %
	14.23%	VAP:	638,985	19.7	2.1	77.0	78.9	1.5	2012	210,525	430,950	70.8 %	48.9 %	367,464	71.9 %	57.3 %

For technical reasons, election results in Texas Legislative Council reports may vary slightly from the official election results. Complete official results for all elections are maintained by the Office of the Texas Secretary of State.
SSVR = Spanish surname voter registration

SENATE DISTRICTS - PLANS174

District	Deviation		Population Total	%A	%B	%H	%BH	%O	General Election	Turnout	Total Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR	Non-Suspense Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR
21	41,809	Total:	852,956	16.7	5.6	76.7	81.6	1.7	2014	117,534	448,637	64.6 %	26.2 %	400,698	65.7 %	29.3 %
	5.15%	VAP:	582,492	19.4	5.5	73.7	78.8	1.8	2012	210,504	410,878	64.6 %	51.2 %	361,130	65.6 %	58.3 %
22	-26,573	Total:	784,574	67.4	10.6	20.3	30.6	2.1	2014	161,114	456,882	10.1 %	35.3 %	400,543	10.1 %	40.2 %
	-3.28%	VAP:	580,639	71.5	9.8	16.8	26.5	2.0	2012	264,950	437,134	9.4 %	60.6 %	383,549	9.3 %	69.1 %
23	99,697	Total:	910,844	16.1	37.9	44.4	81.5	2.4	2014	139,235	456,667	20.9 %	30.5 %	404,335	21.8 %	34.4 %
	12.29%	VAP:	642,214	20.2	38.3	39.4	77.2	2.6	2012	257,991	429,435	20.0 %	60.1 %	375,414	20.8 %	68.7 %
24	-51,051	Total:	760,096	66.4	12.5	18.3	29.9	3.7	2014	154,726	453,261	9.9 %	34.1 %	385,166	9.7 %	40.2 %
	-6.29%	VAP:	567,157	70.8	10.8	15.4	25.6	3.6	2012	261,759	431,920	9.5 %	60.6 %	359,959	9.2 %	72.7 %
25	-182,890	Total:	628,257	60.6	4.9	30.9	35.3	4.1	2014	184,152	444,421	20.4 %	41.4 %	384,770	20.4 %	47.9 %
	-22.55%	VAP:	473,325	64.2	4.5	27.8	31.9	3.9	2012	281,696	409,190	19.4 %	68.8 %	347,091	19.1 %	81.2 %
26	67,775	Total:	878,922	22.2	8.6	66.8	74.3	3.4	2014	126,942	450,504	54.3 %	28.2 %	384,385	55.9 %	33.0 %
	8.36%	VAP:	646,552	25.9	8.1	62.9	70.4	3.7	2012	227,543	422,211	54.0 %	53.9 %	348,699	55.3 %	65.3 %
27	152,522	Total:	963,669	15.2	1.4	82.4	83.4	1.4	2014	117,670	455,215	72.4 %	25.8 %	401,879	73.5 %	29.3 %
	18.80%	VAP:	656,632	18.9	1.3	78.5	79.6	1.6	2012	204,557	424,763	71.0 %	48.2 %	361,128	72.3 %	56.6 %
28	-4,672	Total:	806,475	59.8	6.7	31.7	37.8	2.4	2014	144,656	460,587	22.6 %	31.4 %	395,368	22.6 %	36.6 %
	-0.58%	VAP:	611,050	64.3	6.0	27.6	33.3	2.4	2012	266,304	447,310	21.9 %	59.5 %	377,922	21.7 %	70.5 %
29	77,320	Total:	888,467	14.5	3.6	81.0	83.8	1.7	2014	96,975	456,555	68.8 %	21.2 %	395,673	70.7 %	24.5 %
	9.53%	VAP:	624,642	17.0	3.3	78.3	81.2	1.9	2012	198,485	404,959	68.6 %	49.0 %	344,753	70.3 %	57.6 %
30	-52,942	Total:	758,205	75.4	6.7	15.0	21.4	3.2	2014	136,005	450,556	6.6 %	30.2 %	397,573	6.6 %	34.2 %
	-6.53%	VAP:	575,685	78.5	6.2	12.3	18.4	3.2	2012	260,211	430,134	6.0 %	60.5 %	366,228	5.8 %	71.1 %
31	45,849	Total:	856,996	54.1	5.4	38.4	43.4	2.5	2014	138,060	458,965	25.3 %	30.1 %	405,392	25.4 %	34.1 %
	5.65%	VAP:	620,223	59.2	5.0	33.6	38.3	2.5	2012	255,745	440,759	24.1 %	58.0 %	382,684	23.8 %	66.8 %

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anish surname voter registration

District Population Analysis with County Subtotals

HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

Total State Population	25,145,561
Total Districts Required	150
Ideal District Population	167,637
Unassigned Population	0
Districts in Plan	150
Unassigned Geography	No
Districts Contiguous	Yes

	Population	Deviation	
		Total	Percent
Plan Overall Range		16,513	9.85%
Smallest District (142)	159,541	-8,096	-4.83%
Largest District (61)	176,054	8,417	5.02%
Average (mean)	167,637	4,308	2.57%

PLANH358

HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

	2010 Census			2009-2013 ACS Special Tabulation				2014 General Election				
								Total Voter Registration		Non-Suspense Voter Registration		
District	Total	VAP	% HVAP	Citizen VAP	MOE	% HCVAP	MOE	Total	%SSVR	Total	%SSVR	%SSTO
1	165,823	125,927	58	122,470	(±2,705)	4.0	(±0.5%)	101,586	2.1	89,123	2.0	1.1
2	173,869	130,806	10.0	124,825	(±2,634)	6.3	(±0.6%)	105,125	4.8	93,391	4.7	2.4
3	164,955	119,595	20.0	109,760	(±3,444)	12.1	(±1.2%)	102,268	9.8	90,124	10.0	5.0
4	168,429	123,603	11.7	117,715	(±2,818)	7.3	(±0.7%)	102,429	6.6	90,273	6.7	3.5
5	160,253	120,169	13.2	112,555	(±2,513)	7.0	(±0.7%)	98,294	5.6	87,954	5.6	2.1
6	160,008	119,154	14.9	109,970	(±2,538)	8.7	(±0.9%)	94,586	6.3	83,982	6.4	2.7
7	161,039	120,296	11.2	112,255	(±2,507)	5.5	(±0.6%)	94,323	4.3	82,539	4.3	1.8
8	161,098	123,550	15.4	114,450	(±2,495)	9.5	(±0.7%)	87,834	7.3	77,894	7.3	3.4
9	166,719	125,947	6.9	121,420	(±2,713)	3.5	(±0.5%)	106,959	2.7	96,229	2.6	1.2
10	163,063	116,978	18.7	111,680	(±2,473)	14.0	(±1.1%)	101,519	12.1	90,080	12.2	6.0
11	168,699	128,086	13.9	118,640	(±2,557)	7.5	(±0.6%)	88,287	5.5	78,878	5.5	2.2
12	160,573	119,556	19.5	111,590	(±2,665)	13.8	(±1.1%)	90,492	11.4	79,556	11.4	5.4
13	170,617	131,129	15.9	123,515	(±2,668)	11.3	(±0.9%)	109,558	9.4	100,162	9.2	4.3
14	163,187	131,479	21.0	114,485	(±3,221)	16.5	(±1.0%)	72,206	13.5	57,687	13.8	8.6
15	167,349	120,450	13.5	116,690	(±3,258)	9.9	(±0.9%)	114,917	7.7	99,362	7.7	5.2
16	166,647	122,271	21.1	108,180	(±3,231)	11.0	(±1.1%)	94,548	9.4	83,517	9.6	4.4
17	163,480	121,295	33.4	112,125	(±2,794)	28.2	(±1.3%)	93,583	23.6	83,432	23.6	12.9
18	169,888	132,877	14.2	126,560	(±3,430)	10.3	(±0.7%)	89,160	7.1	77,746	7.1	3.2
19	171,969	131,682	6.3	128,705	(±2,845)	4.4	(±0.5%)	117,707	3.0	105,957	3.0	1.9
20	159,816	121,754	16.6	115,395	(±2,504)	12.1	(±1.0%)	108,834	9.0	97,886	8.8	4.3
21	172,180	130,308	9.3	121,365	(±2,639)	7.6	(±0.7%)	107,054	6.4	98,120	6.4	4.4
22	161,930	122,897	15.7	115,525	(±2,666)	9.5	(±0.8%)	89,504	6.2	78,668	6.3	3.4
23	163,720	123,736	22.7	111,960	(±2,649)	17.4	(±1.1%)	105,521	15.2	91,725	15.4	9.2
24	162,685	118,491	15.6	118,260	(±2,930)	13.9	(±1.2%)	111,969	11.0	98,625	11.1	7.2
25	174,168	129,041	27.4	121,250	(±2,832)	23.4	(±1.3%)	97,765	19.3	87,629	19.2	9.0
26	160,091	117,247	14.9	97,320	(±2,690)	14.5	(±1.3%)	100,095	11.1	90,199	11.2	8.1
27	160,084	113,596	19.7	104,295	(±2,865)	15.5	(±1.2%)	99,749	12.0	89,392	12.2	7.1
28	160,373	107,968	20.6	100,995	(±3,011)	15.3	(±1.3%)	106,577	12.9	95,223	13.0	8.9
29	175,700	124,171	23.2	116,165	(±2,991)	20.0	(±1.5%)	106,897	16.5	96,728	16.6	9.3
30	166,022	124,729	35.2	121,220	(±2,579)	33.7	(±1.3%)	102,911	30.3	93,137	30.2	17.3
31	171,858	121,699	77.7	104,285	(±2,886)	75.1	(±1.5%)	97,289	75.8	89,753	76.4	63.4
32	167,074	126,072	45.9	124,080	(±2,920)	46.1	(±1.5%)	96,370	39.0	82,417	39.9	30.5
33	172,135	119,518	13.5	115,655	(±2,731)	9.9	(±0.9%)	110,788	7.7	99,203	7.7	4.8
34	173,149	125,896	67.7	117,465	(±3,003)	67.4	(±1.6%)	93,936	62.1	83,365	63.1	50.5
35	168,627	109,154	85.1	77,585	(±2,538)	80.1	(±1.7%)	66,390	78.4	57,061	78.8	70.4
36	168,963	110,963	90.8	76,060	(±2,839)	87.1	(±1.5%)	72,982	86.2	66,865	87.3	81.9

American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. All block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the analysis.
E = Margin of error at 90% confidence level
VAP = Hispanic voting age population / voting age population
CVAP = Hispanic citizen voting age population / citizen voting age population
R = Spanish surname voter registration (SSVR/VR)
O = Spanish surname turnout (SSTO/TO) data, starting with 2012, obtained from the Office of the Texas Secretary of State

HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

	2010 Census			2009-2013 ACS Special Tabulation				2014 General Election				
								Total Voter Registration		Non-Suspense Voter Registration		
District	Total	VAP	% HVAP	Citizen VAP	MOE	% HCVAP	MOE	Total	%SSVR	Total	%SSVR	%SSTO
37	169,088	113,454	87.1	78,885	(±2,323)	83.7	(±1.3%)	76,755	80.8	68,921	81.8	68.3
38	168,214	110,865	86.7	92,195	(±2,979)	84.7	(±1.5%)	77,414	80.7	70,012	81.6	71.1
39	168,659	110,751	88.0	85,015	(±2,934)	84.7	(±1.5%)	76,621	85.0	66,661	85.7	79.3
40	168,662	108,086	92.1	79,875	(±3,099)	89.3	(±1.6%)	62,576	88.1	54,358	88.5	85.4
41	168,776	115,033	80.4	88,365	(±2,968)	79.0	(±1.7%)	74,153	72.1	66,879	73.2	63.3
42	167,668	111,699	95.0	84,125	(±2,400)	93.6	(±0.9%)	83,124	88.2	76,796	88.6	86.7
43	169,564	124,492	59.8	120,575	(±2,893)	59.2	(±1.5%)	98,198	58.4	87,099	59.4	47.0
44	174,451	126,713	32.7	125,720	(±2,673)	30.9	(±1.4%)	113,137	25.6	101,899	25.7	16.9
45	167,604	126,549	30.0	124,330	(±3,187)	27.5	(±1.4%)	114,020	21.5	95,292	21.7	14.0
46	166,410	118,539	41.6	94,335	(±2,518)	27.2	(±1.5%)	85,709	19.4	72,603	19.8	14.3
47	175,314	127,689	12.6	125,095	(±2,576)	12.3	(±0.9%)	133,922	8.6	117,555	8.6	7.9
48	173,008	135,585	20.4	127,810	(±2,462)	17.5	(±1.0%)	124,964	14.0	105,756	14.1	11.4
49	167,309	144,371	21.6	130,085	(±3,439)	15.5	(±0.9%)	124,020	11.9	97,470	11.8	9.5
50	166,516	124,252	25.3	110,735	(±2,788)	19.8	(±1.3%)	102,584	15.0	86,194	15.3	12.0
51	175,709	128,793	56.2	98,320	(±2,727)	42.6	(±1.7%)	86,640	36.7	70,163	38.4	26.9
52	165,994	114,146	26.7	111,445	(±2,924)	23.2	(±1.4%)	97,770	17.1	84,391	17.3	11.6
53	162,897	127,381	26.8	123,515	(±2,792)	24.8	(±1.2%)	108,464	20.7	97,528	20.7	10.9
54	167,736	117,164	17.6	112,385	(±3,320)	17.8	(±1.5%)	95,447	12.2	76,221	12.2	7.3
55	162,176	119,755	19.4	116,635	(±2,783)	16.0	(±1.0%)	86,613	12.9	71,135	12.9	6.7
56	163,869	123,411	17.8	117,985	(±2,622)	14.2	(±1.0%)	93,849	11.6	79,157	11.5	6.0
57	164,418	124,630	13.0	118,140	(±2,852)	9.2	(±0.9%)	97,895	6.7	87,950	6.7	3.0
58	169,146	123,826	14.9	118,105	(±2,666)	11.3	(±0.9%)	95,902	8.9	86,152	8.9	4.4
59	163,609	122,193	15.6	118,030	(±2,640)	13.1	(±0.9%)	87,814	9.9	74,924	9.8	4.1
60	171,429	131,870	11.8	127,825	(±2,616)	9.5	(±0.7%)	109,194	7.8	96,339	7.7	3.2
61	176,054	130,782	10.6	128,065	(±2,722)	7.7	(±0.7%)	114,820	5.5	102,090	5.4	2.8
62	160,023	122,203	8.6	117,530	(±2,410)	5.7	(±0.6%)	98,156	4.0	86,323	3.9	2.0
63	167,337	115,634	13.1	113,605	(±2,348)	9.8	(±0.8%)	110,659	6.9	96,890	7.0	4.6
64	167,588	129,175	16.6	116,875	(±2,745)	11.5	(±0.9%)	99,594	9.4	84,038	9.2	5.7
65	165,742	124,977	18.6	109,350	(±2,600)	12.6	(±1.0%)	93,560	9.5	78,065	9.6	6.4
66	172,129	130,796	9.1	113,390	(±2,427)	7.2	(±0.7%)	104,048	4.9	90,839	4.7	3.6
67	172,141	126,368	13.9	111,250	(±2,433)	8.9	(±0.8%)	105,139	6.7	93,727	6.6	4.9
68	160,508	121,547	18.5	112,760	(±2,116)	13.6	(±0.7%)	97,854	12.1	88,443	11.8	4.4
69	160,087	123,063	12.9	117,450	(±2,316)	11.1	(±0.7%)	92,149	8.9	84,151	8.9	4.2
70	172,135	117,432	15.9	110,995	(±2,630)	11.0	(±1.0%)	111,874	8.0	99,163	8.1	4.8
71	166,924	127,097	20.1	123,650	(±3,017)	19.0	(±0.9%)	94,313	15.4	79,459	15.4	6.6
72	170,479	130,771	32.3	123,075	(±2,618)	29.0	(±1.3%)	93,606	24.8	81,204	24.9	11.2

American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. All block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the analysis.
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R = Spanish surname voter registration (SSVR/VR)
O = Spanish surname turnout (SSTO/TO) data, starting with 2012, obtained from the Office of the Texas Secretary of State.

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HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

	2010 Census			2009-2013 ACS Special Tabulation				2014 General Election				
								Total Voter Registration		Non-Suspense Voter Registration		
District	Total	VAP	% HVAP	Citizen VAP	MOE	% HCVAP	MOE	Total	%SSVR	Total	%SSVR	%SSTO
73	166,719	127,882	19.8	126,130	(±2,865)	17.2	(±1.1%)	127,187	13.7	114,743	13.6	7.6
74	162,357	115,236	76.6	91,345	(±2,485)	71.7	(±1.5%)	90,820	68.4	79,273	69.9	56.1
75	159,691	103,209	91.8	77,455	(±2,689)	88.4	(±1.4%)	72,424	82.3	65,238	83.4	77.2
76	159,752	116,389	87.3	94,705	(±2,507)	84.6	(±1.1%)	84,457	82.4	74,194	84.2	80.4
77	160,385	115,924	76.0	90,830	(±2,529)	70.2	(±1.6%)	78,608	64.3	65,627	66.2	55.2
78	160,161	111,913	64.7	98,925	(±2,476)	59.4	(±1.5%)	89,131	52.7	75,627	54.8	43.0
79	160,658	112,399	79.9	98,435	(±2,776)	77.8	(±1.5%)	80,059	71.4	69,504	73.3	65.1
80	161,949	106,402	86.1	86,650	(±2,847)	83.3	(±1.4%)	82,667	80.5	75,891	81.1	70.1
81	169,684	120,535	46.9	108,980	(±2,590)	42.3	(±1.4%)	87,081	39.1	77,449	39.9	17.6
82	163,234	118,623	35.2	113,415	(±2,760)	32.3	(±1.5%)	90,593	27.1	79,191	27.6	12.5
83	173,918	127,906	28.1	123,330	(±2,602)	26.5	(±1.2%)	102,456	23.7	89,823	23.5	10.1
84	167,970	128,898	30.2	124,075	(±3,073)	29.7	(±1.4%)	88,113	26.9	71,043	27.4	13.4
85	160,182	113,433	35.1	102,620	(±2,716)	28.7	(±1.6%)	91,227	25.5	82,089	25.4	13.8
86	165,183	121,555	22.3	115,915	(±2,397)	19.7	(±1.1%)	100,359	15.7	89,313	15.5	7.5
87	174,343	125,360	29.7	109,320	(±2,225)	23.7	(±1.2%)	81,341	20.1	70,768	20.1	7.5
88	160,896	115,622	38.9	103,670	(±2,034)	33.3	(±1.2%)	89,645	30.5	79,621	30.3	9.5
89	172,138	118,380	13.0	116,895	(±2,992)	9.3	(±0.8%)	106,333	7.7	96,842	7.7	5.2
90	159,684	105,664	70.7	71,770	(±2,274)	52.1	(±1.8%)	52,293	50.0	46,646	51.7	37.6
91	162,838	119,048	18.2	108,845	(±2,647)	13.0	(±1.1%)	91,397	11.5	79,318	11.6	7.8
92	162,326	126,290	14.5	116,980	(±2,548)	11.5	(±1.0%)	94,726	9.0	78,607	8.8	6.3
93	162,161	113,584	22.8	103,455	(±3,099)	16.6	(±1.3%)	89,145	13.0	74,724	13.3	8.5
94	167,374	125,516	15.3	114,195	(±2,455)	11.4	(±0.9%)	101,096	9.0	88,014	9.0	6.0
95	161,634	115,752	24.3	96,150	(±2,408)	14.7	(±1.0%)	83,178	10.8	71,554	11.2	6.6
96	164,930	113,924	15.2	109,035	(±2,811)	11.1	(±1.0%)	99,232	10.5	86,996	10.5	6.8
97	168,869	131,311	15.7	122,870	(±2,732)	12.4	(±1.0%)	101,175	9.6	86,771	9.6	6.4
98	164,081	114,953	9.8	114,875	(±2,600)	7.5	(±0.9%)	115,482	5.7	100,583	5.6	4.4
99	170,473	125,722	20.1	116,830	(±2,877)	16.2	(±1.1%)	97,191	13.9	84,539	14.0	8.4
100	161,143	117,479	33.1	97,410	(±2,567)	20.4	(±1.3%)	80,429	15.4	70,554	16.3	10.4
101	164,664	110,209	32.5	92,990	(±2,870)	22.2	(±1.7%)	76,365	17.2	65,386	17.5	10.2
102	161,136	122,520	24.1	96,850	(±2,335)	11.7	(±1.1%)	88,036	8.2	76,195	8.2	5.1
103	170,948	121,837	64.3	71,970	(±2,118)	40.8	(±1.8%)	61,665	36.1	52,868	38.2	22.5
104	172,784	115,035	69.2	78,780	(±2,416)	54.4	(±1.9%)	62,566	51.6	56,738	53.3	35.8
105	175,728	127,590	39.2	95,900	(±2,538)	27.3	(±1.6%)	78,940	21.6	68,731	22.1	14.6
106	161,947	110,568	14.7	107,290	(±2,749)	9.9	(±1.0%)	104,888	8.7	90,849	8.8	5.4
107	171,872	123,986	28.9	108,045	(±2,691)	19.5	(±1.3%)	87,872	15.5	77,964	16.0	10.0
108	163,233	133,667	19.5	122,505	(±2,453)	12.6	(±0.9%)	110,413	9.0	91,543	9.1	5.7

The American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level, in a Special Tabulation. All block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the analysis.
MOE = Margin of error at 90% confidence level
% HVAP = Hispanic voting age population / voting age population
% HCVAP = Hispanic citizen voting age population / citizen voting age population
SSVR = Spanish surname voter registration (SSVR/VR)
SSTO = Spanish surname turnout (SSTO/TO) data, starting with 2012, obtained from the Office of the Texas Secretary of State

HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

	2010 Census			2009-2013 ACS Special Tabulation				2014 General Election				
								Total Voter Registration		Non-Suspense Voter Registration		
District	Total	VAP	% HVAP	Citizen VAP	MOE	% HCVAP	MOE	Total	%SSVR	Total	%SSVR	%SSTO
109	174,223	122,347	20.0	112,780	(±2,842)	12.9	(±1.0%)	103,305	9.4	92,592	9.6	4.4
110	167,908	111,827	45.5	83,885	(±2,610)	28.6	(±1.7%)	74,790	21.3	67,835	22.3	11.8
111	166,963	118,393	25.5	103,410	(±2,784)	17.0	(±1.3%)	95,371	13.1	85,512	13.5	7.1
112	167,051	120,192	26.3	97,965	(±2,668)	17.3	(±1.4%)	87,455	12.7	78,464	12.8	7.9
113	171,418	120,834	26.0	106,040	(±2,701)	18.0	(±1.3%)	88,676	14.3	79,984	14.5	8.5
114	172,330	130,817	24.2	105,540	(±2,278)	11.4	(±0.9%)	97,318	7.9	84,264	7.7	5.2
115	171,802	127,352	24.4	100,760	(±2,378)	16.9	(±1.2%)	89,403	12.4	76,437	12.6	7.9
116	171,463	132,823	59.9	115,470	(±2,903)	58.7	(±1.6%)	86,838	51.7	70,447	53.8	47.5
117	168,692	117,126	58.8	111,045	(±3,035)	58.0	(±1.7%)	87,991	50.8	77,193	52.0	40.5
118	164,436	116,859	68.7	106,575	(±2,997)	67.4	(±1.7%)	86,366	60.4	77,035	61.4	50.3
119	159,981	114,477	62.7	106,465	(±2,745)	59.5	(±1.6%)	84,659	52.3	74,102	53.5	44.5
120	175,132	124,829	42.2	114,810	(±2,965)	37.9	(±1.6%)	91,398	31.9	77,114	32.6	24.0
121	174,867	133,224	31.4	128,905	(±2,866)	30.0	(±1.3%)	114,377	23.5	98,018	23.7	18.3
122	175,184	128,725	27.8	124,270	(±2,576)	26.7	(±1.3%)	129,193	20.8	111,743	20.8	17.3
123	175,674	135,763	66.5	119,930	(±2,981)	63.9	(±1.4%)	90,541	55.0	77,145	56.3	45.4
124	174,795	120,503	66.0	115,090	(±3,161)	63.8	(±1.7%)	90,889	56.5	78,840	58.0	49.8
125	174,549	125,158	69.1	115,800	(±2,763)	65.9	(±1.5%)	96,004	59.7	83,807	60.9	50.5
126	169,256	123,014	26.8	99,335	(±2,751)	19.8	(±1.5%)	94,636	15.7	84,886	16.0	9.3
127	163,983	115,865	18.1	114,290	(±2,879)	15.7	(±1.2%)	106,125	12.6	96,210	12.7	8.0
128	172,221	124,645	25.0	116,020	(±2,888)	19.9	(±1.3%)	94,395	18.2	85,218	18.4	10.7
129	174,127	130,457	20.4	121,280	(±2,930)	18.2	(±1.3%)	104,980	14.3	93,584	14.5	10.1
130	175,532	122,108	17.7	119,770	(±2,847)	14.9	(±1.3%)	110,015	11.7	100,843	11.8	7.4
131	175,227	121,368	41.2	93,535	(±2,983)	24.8	(±1.7%)	79,235	19.9	71,127	20.7	11.5
132	172,973	117,666	33.0	109,150	(±3,154)	26.3	(±1.8%)	96,167	20.6	86,440	21.0	12.7
133	171,401	135,423	14.7	114,530	(±2,796)	12.2	(±1.1%)	106,614	7.6	94,605	7.2	5.2
134	174,421	143,575	13.3	130,040	(±2,586)	11.4	(±0.9%)	121,376	8.0	105,558	7.7	5.9
135	172,422	121,136	28.5	99,750	(±2,933)	21.3	(±1.6%)	91,373	18.4	81,953	18.6	12.3
136	164,376	116,361	16.3	113,740	(±2,738)	15.4	(±1.1%)	107,809	11.2	91,865	11.3	8.9
137	171,079	127,834	51.5	64,375	(±2,377)	25.8	(±1.9%)	50,649	20.2	41,070	20.7	14.5
138	173,059	124,435	41.3	98,420	(±2,701)	28.0	(±1.6%)	80,595	22.0	72,343	22.0	12.7
139	175,733	123,875	35.8	100,540	(±2,776)	23.8	(±1.6%)	91,426	18.7	82,952	19.2	11.0
140	170,732	112,332	75.8	69,415	(±2,552)	62.4	(±2.2%)	56,097	57.5	51,848	58.9	45.1
141	166,498	113,951	37.6	92,390	(±2,829)	21.0	(±1.4%)	74,114	16.3	63,870	16.8	9.0
142	159,541	113,288	35.0	91,845	(±2,711)	26.2	(±1.7%)	78,482	20.1	68,835	20.8	11.3
143	167,215	113,877	69.4	84,625	(±2,678)	56.5	(±1.9%)	63,772	54.3	57,749	55.5	40.2
144	161,859	108,509	69.8	75,785	(±2,295)	59.1	(±1.8%)	55,178	55.1	49,196	56.3	41.9

Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. All block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the analysis
n of error at 90% confidence level
ispanic voting age population / voting age population
Hispanic citizen voting age population / citizen voting age population
sh surname voter registration (SSVR/VR)
sh surname turnout (SSTO/TO) data, starting with 2012, obtained from the Office of the Texas Secretary of State

Hispanic Population ...

Using Census, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Voter Registration, and Turnout Data

HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

	2010 Census			2009-2013 ACS Special Tabulation				2014 General Election				
								Total Voter Registration		Non-Suspense Voter Registration		
District	Total	VAP	% HVAP	Citizen VAP	MOE	% HCVAP	MOE	Total	%SSVR	Total	%SSVR	%SSTO
145	164,574	116,918	69.8	83,645	(±2,505)	59.3	(±1.8%)	63,226	54.9	56,399	56.5	44.1
146	174,485	130,444	27.3	97,195	(±2,715)	13.1	(±1.1%)	86,913	10.8	74,739	11.1	7.5
147	175,873	136,034	31.2	114,905	(±2,933)	22.7	(±1.3%)	99,839	16.6	85,657	17.3	11.8
148	170,811	125,873	61.1	91,615	(±2,800)	46.8	(±2.0%)	75,432	40.0	67,109	40.9	26.9
149	170,702	121,535	33.8	89,230	(±2,957)	23.4	(±1.5%)	80,205	18.8	70,927	19.4	13.0
150	168,735	120,462	21.0	109,725	(±2,754)	15.4	(±1.2%)	105,495	13.4	95,554	13.6	8.9

...an Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. All block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the analysis.
...rgin of error at 90% confidence level
... = Hispanic voting age population / voting age population
... = Hispanic citizen voting age population / citizen voting age population
... = ... Voter Registration (SSVR/VR)

HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

District	Deviation		Population Total	%A	%B	%H	%BH	%O	General Election	Turnout	Total Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR	Non-Suspense Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR
1	1,814	Total:	165,823	70.8	20.1	6.9	26.7	2.5	2014	37,962	101,586	2.1%	37.4%	89,123	2.0%	42.6%
	1.08%	VAP:	125,927	73.6	18.4	5.8	24.0	2.4	2012	62,041	97,753	1.9%	63.5%	84,672	1.8%	73.3%
2	6,232	Total:	173,869	78.2	7.0	12.6	19.4	2.4	2014	36,180	105,125	4.8%	34.4%	93,391	4.7%	38.7%
	3.72%	VAP:	130,806	81.4	6.4	10.0	16.2	2.4	2012	60,167	100,776	4.4%	59.7%	86,993	4.2%	69.2%
3	-2,682	Total:	164,955	64.9	9.0	24.1	32.8	2.3	2014	34,694	102,268	9.8%	33.9%	90,124	10.0%	38.5%
	-1.60%	VAP:	119,595	68.3	9.7	20.0	29.4	2.3	2012	57,807	92,958	9.1%	62.2%	79,997	9.4%	72.3%
4	792	Total:	168,429	73.9	9.5	14.8	24.0	2.0	2014	35,228	102,429	6.6%	34.4%	90,273	6.7%	39.0%
	0.47%	VAP:	123,603	77.6	8.8	11.7	20.4	2.0	2012	58,601	97,466	6.0%	60.1%	83,813	6.0%	69.9%
5	-7,384	Total:	160,253	70.1	11.4	17.1	28.3	1.7	2014	38,077	98,294	5.6%	38.7%	87,954	5.6%	43.3%
	-4.40%	VAP:	120,169	74.4	11.0	13.2	24.0	1.6	2012	59,712	94,664	5.1%	63.1%	84,259	5.0%	70.9%
6	-7,629	Total:	160,008	59.4	20.0	18.5	38.1	2.5	2014	35,825	94,586	6.3%	37.9%	83,982	6.4%	42.7%
	-4.55%	VAP:	119,154	64.9	19.0	14.9	33.7	2.4	2012	60,490	88,307	5.7%	68.4%	80,116	5.8%	75.4%
7	6,598	Total:	161,039	66.0	18.2	14.1	31.9	2.1	2014	32,379	94,323	4.3%	34.3%	82,539	4.3%	39.2%
	3.94%	VAP:	120,296	70.1	16.9	11.2	27.8	2.1	2012	57,294	90,532	3.9%	63.3%	77,782	3.8%	73.7%
8	6,539	Total:	161,088	64.5	15.8	18.5	33.9	1.6	2014	33,430	87,834	7.3%	38.1%	77,894	7.3%	42.9%
	3.90%	VAP:	123,550	67.4	15.9	15.4	31.1	1.5	2012	51,497	85,240	6.8%	60.4%	76,303	6.7%	67.5%
9	-918	Total:	166,719	70.3	19.3	9.1	28.2	1.5	2014	38,205	106,959	2.7%	35.7%	96,229	2.6%	39.7%
	-0.55%	VAP:	125,947	73.2	18.6	6.9	25.4	1.4	2012	66,513	101,933	2.3%	65.3%	90,733	2.2%	73.3%
10	-4,574	Total:	163,063	67.0	9.2	22.3	31.2	1.8	2014	35,042	101,519	12.1%	34.5%	90,080	12.2%	38.9%
	-2.73%	VAP:	116,978	71.3	8.5	18.7	27.0	1.7	2012	58,958	94,552	11.3%	62.4%	84,947	11.2%	69.4%
11	1,062	Total:	168,699	63.3	17.8	17.5	34.9	1.7	2014	32,412	88,287	5.5%	36.7%	78,878	5.5%	41.1%
	0.63%	VAP:	128,086	67.1	17.4	13.9	31.2	1.7	2012	55,748	86,009	5.0%	64.8%	74,782	4.9%	74.5%
12	-7,064	Total:	160,573	55.2	20.4	23.4	43.1	1.7	2014	31,101	90,492	11.4%	34.4%	79,556	11.4%	39.1%
	-4.21%	VAP:	119,556	59.9	19.1	19.5	38.3	1.8	2012	52,083	86,846	10.9%	60.0%	76,529	10.7%	68.1%
13	2,980	Total:	170,617	66.9	12.8	19.5	31.9	1.3	2014	43,431	109,558	9.4%	39.6%	100,162	9.2%	43.4%
	1.78%	VAP:	131,129	71.2	11.9	15.9	27.6	1.2	2012	68,545	106,392	8.9%	64.4%	96,090	8.6%	71.3%
14	-4,450	Total:	163,187	56.3	12.7	24.4	36.6	7.1	2014	22,965	72,206	13.5%	31.8%	57,687	13.8%	39.8%
	-2.65%	VAP:	131,479	61.0	10.8	21.0	31.5	7.4	2012	41,781	66,424	12.9%	62.9%	52,246	13.0%	80.0%
15	-288	Total:	167,349	74.9	4.7	15.2	19.6	5.5	2014	44,297	114,917	7.7%	38.5%	99,362	7.7%	44.6%
	-0.17%	VAP:	120,450	77.4	4.2	13.5	17.5	5.2	2012	75,063	104,774	7.1%	71.6%	90,347	7.0%	83.1%
16	-990	Total:	166,647	66.9	6.1	25.2	30.9	2.2	2014	35,150	94,548	9.4%	37.2%	83,517	9.6%	42.1%
	-0.59%	VAP:	122,271	71.6	5.3	21.1	26.3	2.1	2012	56,193	86,710	8.8%	64.8%	75,256	8.7%	74.7%
17	-4,157	Total:	163,480	51.9	8.7	38.3	46.4	1.7	2014	36,573	93,583	23.6%	39.1%	83,432	23.6%	43.8%
	-2.48%	VAP:	121,295	56.6	8.6	33.4	41.7	1.7	2012	52,274	88,073	23.3%	59.4%	78,065	23.0%	67.0%
18	2,251	Total:	169,888	66.0	16.1	16.4	32.2	1.8	2014	30,723	89,160	7.1%	34.5%	77,746	7.1%	39.5%
	1.34%	VAP:	132,877	68.0	16.2	14.2	30.2	1.8	2012	51,510	87,053	6.4%	59.2%	74,453	6.3%	69.2%
19	4,332	Total:	171,969	79.2	11.9	7.1	18.9	1.9	2014	37,035	117,707	3.0%	31.5%	105,957	3.0%	35.0%
	2.58%	VAP:	131,682	80.7	11.3	6.3	17.5	1.8	2012	67,877	113,543	2.8%	59.8%	103,964	2.8%	65.3%
20	-7,821	Total:	159,816	74.1	4.1	20.3	24.0	1.9	2014	49,122	108,834	9.0%	45.1%	97,886	8.8%	50.2%
	-4.67%	VAP:	121,754	78.3	3.6	16.6	20.0	1.8	2012	69,173	100,671	8.5%	68.7%	89,279	8.2%	77.5%

* technical reasons, election results in Texas Legislative Council reports may vary slightly from the official election results. Complete official results for all elections are maintained by the Office of the Texas Secretary of State.
VR = Spanish surname voter registration

HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

District	Deviation		Population Total	%A	%B	%H	%BH	%O	General Election	Turnout	Total Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR	Non-Suspense Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR
101	-2,973	Total:	164,664	25.4	28.2	36.2	63.5	11.1	2014	22,412	76,365	17.2 %	29.3 %	65,386	17.5 %	34.3 %
	-1.77%	VAP	110,209	29.5	27.0	32.5	58.9	11.6	2012	42,874	69,552	16.4 %	61.6 %	58,465	16.5 %	73.3 %
102	-6,501	Total	161,136	46.4	15.0	28.7	43.1	10.5	2014	33,650	88,036	8.2 %	38.2 %	76,195	8.2 %	44.2 %
	-3.88%	VAP	122,520	51.8	13.5	24.1	37.3	10.9	2012	55,395	83,613	7.5 %	66.4 %	70,198	7.2 %	78.9 %
103	3,311	Total:	170,948	17.5	8.4	70.5	78.3	4.2	2014	16,918	61,665	36.1 %	27.4 %	52,868	38.2 %	32.0 %
	1.98%	VAP	121,837	22.4	8.9	64.3	72.7	4.9	2012	30,841	56,151	36.2 %	54.9 %	47,572	38.0 %	64.8 %
104	5,147	Total:	172,784	11.9	13.6	73.5	85.7	2.4	2014	13,665	62,566	51.6 %	21.8 %	56,738	53.3 %	24.1 %
	3.07%	VAP	115,035	15.2	13.4	69.2	82.1	2.7	2012	29,483	59,085	50.3 %	49.9 %	52,459	52.3 %	56.2 %
105	8,091	Total:	175,728	34.8	12.7	45.3	57.3	7.9	2014	25,008	78,940	21.6 %	31.7 %	68,731	22.1 %	36.4 %
	4.83%	VAP	127,590	41.0	11.9	39.2	50.7	8.4	2012	44,893	75,809	19.9 %	59.2 %	65,201	20.1 %	68.9 %
106	-5,690	Total:	161,947	67.3	9.0	16.8	25.5	7.2	2014	35,414	104,808	8.7 %	33.8 %	90,849	8.8 %	39.0 %
	-3.39%	VAP	110,568	70.4	8.2	14.7	22.6	6.9	2012	60,918	90,991	7.9 %	66.9 %	79,752	7.9 %	76.4 %
107	4,235	Total:	171,872	45.5	16.7	34.1	50.2	4.3	2014	31,526	87,872	15.5 %	35.9 %	77,964	16.0 %	40.4 %
	2.53%	VAP	123,986	52.1	14.8	28.9	43.4	4.4	2012	52,817	84,059	13.9 %	62.8 %	73,693	14.1 %	71.7 %
108	-4,404	Total:	163,233	65.9	6.8	22.4	28.8	5.2	2014	42,695	110,413	9.0 %	38.7 %	91,543	9.1 %	46.6 %
	-2.63%	VAP	133,667	68.7	6.7	19.5	26.0	5.3	2012	69,140	100,427	8.9 %	68.8 %	82,419	8.8 %	83.9 %
109	6,586	Total	174,223	17.7	58.6	23.2	80.8	1.5	2014	38,419	103,305	9.4 %	37.2 %	92,592	9.6 %	41.5 %
	3.93%	VAP	122,347	21.6	57.4	20.0	76.8	1.6	2012	66,133	97,235	8.8 %	68.0 %	85,864	9.0 %	77.0 %
110	-129	Total:	167,508	9.1	40.2	50.7	90.2	0.8	2014	17,895	74,790	21.3 %	23.9 %	67,835	22.3 %	26.4 %
	0.08%	VAP	111,827	11.6	42.5	45.5	87.5	0.9	2012	38,460	71,454	19.3 %	53.8 %	64,220	20.1 %	59.9 %
111	-674	Total	166,963	17.7	50.4	29.8	79.3	2.9	2014	34,863	95,371	13.1 %	36.6 %	85,512	13.5 %	40.8 %
	0.40%	VAP	118,393	21.6	50.4	25.5	75.3	3.1	2012	60,045	90,487	11.7 %	66.4 %	80,504	12.1 %	74.6 %
112	586	Total	167,051	42.5	15.5	30.6	45.5	12.0	2014	30,322	87,455	12.7 %	34.7 %	78,464	12.8 %	38.6 %
	0.35%	VAP	120,192	47.3	14.4	26.3	40.3	12.4	2012	51,597	82,252	11.7 %	62.7 %	73,227	11.9 %	70.5 %
113	3,781	Total	171,418	43.1	19.5	30.5	49.4	7.4	2014	30,428	88,676	14.3 %	34.3 %	79,984	14.5 %	38.0 %
	2.26%	VAP	120,834	48.8	17.9	26.0	43.6	7.6	2012	51,895	82,423	13.1 %	63.0 %	74,165	13.2 %	70.0 %
114	4,693	Total	172,330	50.2	16.7	28.3	44.6	5.2	2014	41,348	97,318	7.9 %	42.5 %	84,264	7.7 %	49.1 %
	2.80%	VAP	130,817	54.9	16.1	24.2	40.0	5.1	2012	65,216	93,082	7.4 %	70.1 %	79,230	6.9 %	82.3 %
115	4,165	Total	171,802	42.2	11.1	28.1	38.7	19.1	2014	30,776	89,403	12.4 %	34.4 %	76,437	12.6 %	40.3 %
	2.48%	VAP	127,352	46.5	10.7	24.4	34.8	18.7	2012	54,331	83,727	11.6 %	64.9 %	71,292	11.5 %	76.2 %
116	3,826	Total	171,463	24.7	6.5	63.7	69.2	6.1	2014	24,509	86,838	51.7 %	28.2 %	70,447	53.8 %	34.8 %
	2.28%	VAP	132,823	28.2	6.2	59.9	65.5	6.3	2012	43,644	79,697	51.7 %	54.8 %	62,056	53.4 %	70.3 %
117	1,055	Total:	168,692	27.6	7.0	63.2	69.3	3.1	2014	24,975	87,991	50.8 %	28.4 %	77,193	52.0 %	32.4 %
	0.63%	VAP	117,326	31.6	6.8	58.8	65.1	3.4	2012	43,302	74,244	51.2 %	58.3 %	63,947	51.9 %	67.7 %
118	-3,201	Total	164,436	23.7	3.6	71.7	74.6	1.8	2014	23,149	86,366	60.4 %	26.8 %	77,035	61.4 %	30.0 %
	1.91%	VAP	116,859	26.7	3.2	68.7	71.4	1.9	2012	41,788	82,086	59.8 %	50.9 %	71,436	60.7 %	58.5 %
119	-7,656	Total	159,981	22.8	10.1	66.3	75.3	1.9	2014	23,238	84,659	52.3 %	27.4 %	74,102	53.5 %	31.4 %
	-4.57%	VAP	114,477	26.6	9.4	62.7	71.4	2.0	2012	42,286	79,222	52.0 %	53.4 %	67,567	52.9 %	62.6 %
120	7,495	Total	175,132	23.9	27.8	46.8	72.6	3.5	2014	25,354	91,398	31.9 %	27.7 %	77,114	32.6 %	32.9 %
	4.47%	VAP	124,829	28.3	26.8	42.2	67.8	3.8	2012	47,416	85,751	30.7 %	55.3 %	69,990	31.1 %	67.7 %

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HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

District	Deviation		Population Total	%A	%B	%H	%BH	%O	General Election	Turnout	Total Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR	Non-Suspense Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR
121	7,230	Total:	174,867	55.1	6.8	34.6	40.6	4.3	2014	46,620	114,377	23.5 %	40.8 %	98,018	23.7 %	47.6 %
	4.31%	VAP:	133,224	58.8	6.2	31.4	37.1	4.1	2012	73,579	108,429	22.2 %	67.9 %	91,379	22.0 %	80.5 %
122	7,547	Total:	175,184	59.7	4.1	30.2	33.8	6.5	2014	55,859	129,193	20.8 %	43.2 %	111,743	20.8 %	50.0 %
	4.50%	VAP:	128,725	62.5	3.8	27.8	31.3	6.2	2012	85,712	116,346	19.4 %	73.7 %	100,117	19.1 %	85.6 %
123	8,037	Total:	175,674	23.6	4.6	70.6	74.4	2.0	2014	29,179	90,541	55.0 %	32.2 %	77,145	56.3 %	37.8 %
	4.79%	VAP:	135,763	27.4	4.5	66.5	70.4	2.2	2012	47,839	85,979	55.1 %	55.6 %	70,813	56.6 %	67.6 %
124	7,158	Total:	174,795	19.9	8.6	69.6	77.0	3.1	2014	24,093	90,889	36.5 %	26.5 %	78,840	58.0 %	30.6 %
	4.20%	VAP:	120,503	22.9	8.4	66.0	73.7	3.4	2012	46,015	83,185	55.5 %	55.3 %	69,844	56.6 %	65.9 %
125	6,912	Total:	174,549	20.4	5.2	72.3	76.6	3.0	2014	27,076	96,604	59.7 %	28.2 %	83,807	60.9 %	32.3 %
	4.12%	VAP:	125,158	23.3	4.9	69.1	73.5	3.2	2012	48,707	92,139	59.6 %	53.4 %	77,509	60.4 %	62.8 %
126	1,619	Total:	169,256	47.4	15.4	30.4	45.1	11.6	2014	33,462	94,636	15.7 %	35.4 %	84,886	16.0 %	39.4 %
	0.97%	VAP:	123,014	47.7	14.4	26.8	40.7	11.5	2012	58,383	88,082	14.8 %	66.3 %	77,236	14.8 %	75.6 %
127	-3,654	Total:	163,983	61.6	14.2	20.5	34.2	4.2	2014	40,887	106,125	12.6 %	38.5 %	96,219	12.7 %	42.5 %
	2.18%	VAP:	115,865	65.3	12.8	18.1	30.5	4.2	2012	67,283	97,874	11.6 %	68.7 %	86,516	11.5 %	77.8 %
128	4,584	Total:	172,221	58.2	9.9	29.2	38.1	3.8	2014	30,837	94,395	18.2 %	32.7 %	85,218	18.4 %	36.2 %
	2.73%	VAP:	124,645	63.1	9.1	25.0	33.8	3.1	2012	56,731	90,725	16.9 %	62.5 %	79,911	16.9 %	71.0 %
129	6,490	Total:	174,127	55.5	9.4	23.2	32.1	12.3	2014	39,527	104,980	14.3 %	37.7 %	93,584	14.5 %	42.2 %
	3.87%	VAP:	130,457	59.3	8.6	20.4	28.6	12.1	2012	65,638	99,272	13.3 %	66.1 %	85,980	13.3 %	76.3 %
130	7,895	Total:	175,532	64.7	8.4	20.4	28.1	7.2	2014	42,645	110,015	11.7 %	38.8 %	100,843	11.8 %	42.3 %
	4.71%	VAP:	122,108	67.8	7.7	17.7	25.2	7.0	2012	70,547	99,225	10.7 %	71.1 %	88,923	10.6 %	79.3 %
131	7,590	Total:	175,227	7.7	42.0	44.6	85.5	6.8	2014	24,229	79,235	19.9 %	30.6 %	71,127	20.7 %	34.1 %
	4.53%	VAP:	121,368	9.5	42.4	41.2	82.7	7.9	2012	44,400	74,094	18.6 %	59.9 %	63,989	19.6 %	69.4 %
132	5,336	Total:	172,973	42.6	14.5	36.2	49.9	7.5	2014	31,468	96,167	20.6 %	32.7 %	86,440	21.0 %	36.4 %
	3.18%	VAP:	117,666	46.8	13.1	33.0	45.5	7.6	2012	53,941	83,865	19.4 %	64.3 %	73,290	19.5 %	73.6 %
133	3,764	Total:	171,801	62.8	9.5	16.0	25.0	12.2	2014	47,301	106,614	7.6 %	44.4 %	94,605	7.2 %	50.0 %
	2.25%	VAP:	135,423	65.0	8.9	14.7	23.2	11.8	2012	74,611	103,308	7.3 %	72.2 %	89,042	6.6 %	83.8 %
134	6,784	Total:	174,423	68.8	5.2	14.1	19.1	12.0	2014	54,001	121,376	8.0 %	44.5 %	105,558	7.7 %	51.2 %
	4.05%	VAP:	143,575	70.1	5.2	13.3	18.3	11.6	2012	83,988	115,738	7.9 %	72.6 %	99,064	7.6 %	84.8 %
135	4,785	Total:	172,422	40.8	16.2	31.9	47.2	11.9	2014	30,274	91,373	18.4 %	33.1 %	81,953	18.6 %	36.9 %
	2.85%	VAP:	121,136	44.7	15.1	28.5	43.0	12.3	2012	55,193	84,009	17.2 %	65.7 %	73,287	17.2 %	75.3 %
136	-3,261	Total:	164,376	66.7	5.7	18.5	23.8	9.6	2014	39,374	107,809	11.2 %	36.5 %	91,865	11.3 %	42.9 %
	1.94%	VAP:	116,361	69.8	5.1	16.3	21.1	9.1	2012	64,898	96,796	10.7 %	67.0 %	80,451	10.5 %	80.7 %
137	3,442	Total:	171,079	16.0	18.9	55.7	73.4	10.6	2014	12,544	50,649	20.2 %	24.8 %	41,076	20.7 %	30.5 %
	2.05%	VAP:	127,834	18.8	19.2	51.5	69.6	11.6	2012	25,893	48,612	19.9 %	53.9 %	36,258	19.9 %	71.4 %
138	5,422	Total:	173,059	34.8	9.7	46.3	54.9	10.3	2014	26,814	80,595	22.0 %	33.3 %	72,343	22.0 %	37.1 %
	3.23%	VAP:	124,435	39.7	8.9	41.3	49.5	10.8	2012	47,135	76,297	20.6 %	61.8 %	67,022	20.3 %	70.3 %
139	8,066	Total:	175,733	13.9	41.8	39.9	80.7	5.3	2014	28,474	91,426	18.7 %	31.1 %	82,952	19.2 %	34.3 %
	4.83%	VAP:	123,875	17.1	42.1	35.8	77.1	5.8	2012	52,237	87,345	17.4 %	59.8 %	75,882	17.9 %	68.8 %
140	3,090	Total:	170,732	8.5	11.0	79.4	89.5	1.9	2014	11,077	56,097	57.5 %	19.7 %	51,848	58.9 %	21.4 %
	1.85%	VAP:	112,332	11.3	11.3	75.8	86.4	2.3	2012	24,230	53,240	55.2 %	45.5 %	47,680	56.9 %	50.9 %

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with Voter Registration Comparison

HOUSE DISTRICTS - PLANH358

District	Deviation		Population Total	%A	%B	%H	%BH	%O	General Election	Turnout	Total Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR	Non-Suspense Voter Registration Total	SSVR	TO/VR
141	-1,139	Total:	166,498	8.4	49.0	41.2	89.2	2.4	2014	18,578	74,114	16.3 %	25.1 %	63,870	16.8 %	29.1 %
	-0.68%	VAP:	113,951	10.6	50.0	37.6	86.8	2.6	2012	38,964	69,020	15.2 %	56.5 %	56,480	15.4 %	69.0 %
142	-8,096	Total:	159,541	16.1	42.9	39.6	81.5	2.4	2014	22,217	76,482	20.1 %	29.0 %	68,835	20.8 %	32.3 %
	-4.83%	VAP:	113,288	18.4	44.8	35.0	79.1	2.5	2012	42,467	71,024	18.4 %	59.8 %	62,034	19.1 %	68.5 %
143	-422	Total:	167,215	13.0	13.1	73.2	85.5	1.5	2014	14,741	63,772	54.3 %	23.1 %	57,749	55.5 %	25.5 %
	-0.25%	VAP:	113,877	16.0	13.4	69.4	82.3	1.8	2012	31,353	62,586	53.0 %	50.1 %	54,968	54.3 %	57.0 %
144	5,778	Total	161,859	20.6	4.0	74.9	78.3	1.1	2014	12,018	55,178	55.1 %	21.8 %	49,196	56.3 %	24.4 %
	3.45%	VAP:	108,509	25.6	3.8	69.8	73.1	1.3	2012	24,782	54,305	52.6 %	45.6 %	45,997	53.4 %	53.9 %
145	-3,063	Total:	164,574	16.0	7.1	74.4	80.7	3.3	2014	15,856	63,226	54.9 %	25.1 %	56,399	56.5 %	28.1 %
	-1.83%	VAP:	116,918	19.8	7.4	69.8	76.6	3.7	2012	30,403	60,040	54.4 %	50.6 %	51,689	56.3 %	58.8 %
146	6,848	Total:	174,485	16.3	44.4	31.0	74.5	9.2	2014	27,971	86,913	10.8 %	32.2 %	74,730	11.1 %	37.4 %
	4.09%	VAP:	130,444	19.3	43.7	27.3	70.2	10.4	2012	51,346	84,785	9.9 %	60.9 %	69,742	10.1 %	73.6 %
147	8,236	Total:	175,873	20.8	38.3	36.0	73.5	5.7	2014	31,061	99,839	16.6 %	31.1 %	85,657	17.3 %	36.3 %
	4.91%	VAP:	136,034	25.1	38.2	31.2	68.7	6.2	2012	55,699	94,288	15.6 %	59.1 %	77,051	16.2 %	72.3 %
148	3,174	Total	170,811	25.0	7.1	66.4	72.8	2.3	2014	24,142	75,432	40.0 %	32.0 %	67,109	40.9 %	36.0 %
	1.89%	VAP:	125,873	30.0	6.8	61.1	67.4	2.5	2012	40,309	71,770	40.5 %	56.2 %	61,737	41.3 %	65.3 %
149	3,065	Total	170,702	17.8	26.2	36.7	61.7	20.4	2014	21,893	80,205	18.8 %	27.3 %	70,927	19.4 %	30.9 %
	1.83%	VAP:	121,535	20.3	24.4	33.8	57.3	22.4	2012	42,816	75,802	18.1 %	56.5 %	64,525	18.7 %	66.4 %
150	1,098	Total:	168,735	55.5	14.4	23.8	37.6	6.9	2014	38,925	105,485	13.4 %	36.9 %	95,554	13.6 %	40.7 %
	0.65%	VAP:	120,462	59.7	12.8	21.0	33.5	6.8	2012	65,818	94,180	12.5 %	69.9 %	83,268	12.6 %	79.0 %

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Spanish surname voter registration